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ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Only One Unity for Men

Sugar Status Still Sticky

Labor Day Responsibility

¶ **Oriental Warfare**—Chinese troops accomplish what the Japanese consider an unbelievable thing. They push the Japanese lines back toward Shanghai in a counter-offensive which reveals surprising potentialities for the Chinese, but again jeopardizes the welfare of international non-combatants. The reversal demands a revision of Japanese strategy in regard to its "big push" which has been so confidently predicted. Comes other news from North China, reporting that several Manchoukuan regiments have mutinied and done away with their Japanese officers.

• The turn of events indicates that the unifying influence which Japan has set out to discourage in China, has gained a greater hold on the vast yellow population than was anticipated. The extent to which this unifying tendency has gone will undoubtedly have tremendous bearing on Japan's subsequent policy. At present, admittedly bent on crushing the "spearhead of the anti-Japan movement" (Dictator Chiang Kai-shek) Japan is hardly in a position to wage a world-alienating war of aggression should the "spearhead" prove to be of tempered steel. However, China has yet to learn much of national patriotism, whereas with the Japanese, it amounts to a religion.

• The amazing ease with which men are stimulated to feats of valor by human appeals, indicates a common quality within the character of men capable of consecration to higher purposes. But the propaganda of hate must first be defeated by the practical evidences of love.

¶ **Sugar**—Signing of the sugar bill, which President Roosevelt himself criticizes as favoring a refiners' monopoly, will cost housewives millions of dollars every year. Reason for signing? The farmers. Because sugar beet and cane growers needed protection from competition, refiners have to pay an excise tax. This tax is added to the consumers' sugar bill. But even so, the average retail price remains lower than in 1929.

• Ah, well; it's an ill sugar bill that sweetens no one's lemonade.

¶ **Labor**—Believing that management and labor can best adjust differences over council tables and through conciliation, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has prepared a Labor Day message for Sunday which calls on adherents of all denominations to put aside the "bias of class" and "fear of social changes," and open the door for the realization of the "dignity of the common men" and their right to bargain collectively. The council believes that a "decent standard of living for American families" would be to the advantage of employers as well as employees. It calls for a "comprehensive collaboration" between employers, labor, consumers, and the Government on a basis of equal responsibility.

• A proper sense of responsibility fosters the ability to reach a common nobility, an equality of opportunity, and an abundance of recompense.

¶ **Submarines**—The wake of four destroyers of His Majesty's home fleet spreads out over the Thames as the British Admiralty takes action to run down the guerrilla submarines which have been terrorizing international shipping off Spain. On the east coast they will join five other destroyers in an effort to curb the mysterious outrages.

• Britain still fights for the freedom of the seas and the underseas.

¶ **Paderewski**—The great Polish patriot pianist attempts to warn his countrymen against the danger of civil war, but is blocked by the Warsaw Government. Ignace Jan Paderewski issues an appeal to the Polish press from his Switzerland villa, asking the peasant rioters to subside lest civil war bring them under the dominance of either the German or Russian idea. But the Government suppresses the communication and continues its act of reprisals against peasant party leaders by ordering more arrests.

• When the will of majorities yields to the dominance of minorities, only three classes remain: slaves, victims and taskmasters.

¶ **Automobiling**—Carelessness, inconsideration, inebriation, moronic highway manners, are enemies of motorised mankind. Expecting the worst of automobile drivers—instead of utilizing the more potent method of stimulating the best—the National Safety Council pleads for law observance on the highway to lessen the high toll Labor Day week-ends have witnessed in the United States in the past.

• It's a thought-provoking plea. Individual drivers may co-operate by bringing into their conciousness and expressing in their highway deportment the knowledge that when Good is at the wheel catastrophe finds no attraction aboard.

In the Boston Section:

Way to use new fibers in textiles announced.

N. E. resorts prepare for record Labor Day.

Serious money shortage faces Worcester schools.

Radio praised at Williamstown institute.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Quieter Britain Follows Savants' Drive on Noise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 3—Natural science is making Britain less noisy, declared Mr. G. W. C. Kaye of the National Physical Laboratory, in his presidential address to the physical science section of the British Association meeting here today.

Mr. Kaye detailed how research workers, having overcome the difficulties of measuring sound, are now busy in Britain assisting the railways, motorcar manufacturers, airplane engineers, road construction companies and industry in general, to eliminate unnecessary noise.

"The degree of silencing which has been achieved in aircraft," Mr. Kaye declared, "serves as an outstanding illustration of what can be done in the case of a gross noise problem under conditions so discouraging that only a few years ago it was commonly regarded as unlikely to find a satisfactory solution."

Describing the extensive program undertaken by the National Physical Laboratory for the Air Ministry, Mr. Kaye added that airplane noise has been attacked at three main sources—the propeller, the exhaust and the motor.

"The present position," he said, "is that the noise in passenger cabins of some of the latest air liners is little more than that in a train."

Quieted by Brick Tunnel

Mr. Kaye gave another example of how excessive noise is being eliminated by research work. In one airplane engine factory at Coventry, he revealed, the entire building is fitted with an exhaust pipe and silencer, which takes the form of a horizontal brick tunnel, 100 feet long, 12 feet high and 10 feet wide, lined with four inches of wool and asbestos cloth.

Good results are now being obtained, Mr. Kaye went on, in silencing railway noise. On the London Underground Railway system, he said, considerable success has been achieved in reducing noise as much as possible by welding the rails together and lining the tunnels so that the clatter is no longer reflected back into the train. On main railways, too, he disclosed, research workers are busy ensuring that passengers get quieter travel. In some cases noise has been reduced over large stretches of line by as much as 80 per cent.

The problems of noise on the roads in Britain is being attacked by a special committee appointed by the Ministry of Transport. This committee, Mr. Kaye said, has been carrying on extensive tests over a period of three years and has now made a series of recommendations. These include tests for new motorcars, motorcycles and trucks to ensure that the normal "running speed" noise does not exceed 90 phons, which is but little noisier than loud conversation.

Testing Stations Set Up

"To assist the motor industry," Mr. Kaye continued, "the Ministry of Transport has recently set up four noise testing stations in different parts of the country. At each of these stations an N. P. L. noise meter is installed and many factories are enabled to submit types of their products and so ascertain for themselves how the noise levels compare with the limits proposed."

Mr. Kaye also referred to road drills and stated that, although it is as yet difficult to make a really efficient drill silent, some progress has been made. An unsilenced drill, he said, gives out an average of 102 phons, while a silenced drill at present gives out between 91 and 100 phons.

"The phon, which has already proved of great service in many classes of noise measurement in this

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Japan's Budget For War Gets $600,000,000

Fund Exceeds Total Cost of Former Wars With China and Russia

Diet Convenes

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet today approved an emergency war budget of more than $600,000,000 to push the undeclared war between China and Japan. The appropriation is more than Japan spent on the last Sino-Japanese war and the Russo-Japanese war combined.

Of the supplementary budget approved today, 2,000,000,000 yen, or $600,000,000 goes to the army and navy out of a total figure of 2,042,400,000 yen.

This was the third supplementary budget to be approved and raised the war total to $762,600,000. Approval was rushed through the Cabinet so the new budget could be presented to an emergency session of Parliament tomorrow for immediate action. The Diet convened this morning and completed its organization.

The supplementary budget items, aside from the direct grant of $600,000,000 to the army and navy, showed how deeply the war has cut into every phase of Japanese administration.

The Foreign Office, Home Office, Finance Ministry, Justice Ministry, even the Ministry of Education were included in the appropriations designed to provide for evacuation of Japanese from China, perfection of air raid defenses and expenses connected with raising money.

The Department of Education's appropriation was earmarked for "national spiritual mobilization through children's education and encouragement."

Other items were allotted to the possessions of Formosa and Sakhalin for enforcing air defense regulations.

Washington and London Consulting on Far East Without Agreed Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—A persistent crop of reports in the press both in London and here that "joint" action by the United States and Britain in regard to the Far Eastern crisis is under consideration has resulted in considerable agitation in diplomatic circles within the past 24 hours and in a quasi official explanation here which can be stated as coming from authoritative quarters.

This explanation is that no "joint" action, in the sense that word is normally used in diplomatic phraseology has either been advocated officially by the British Foreign Office nor is under consideration here.

On the other hand, the State Department here feels that it has done everything possible to avoid any appearance of conflict with Britain in regard to the Far East, and has kept the British Foreign Office informed in detail and with dispatch of every new development in American policy. Similarly the Foreign Office has kept the State Department constantly informed of Britain's actions.

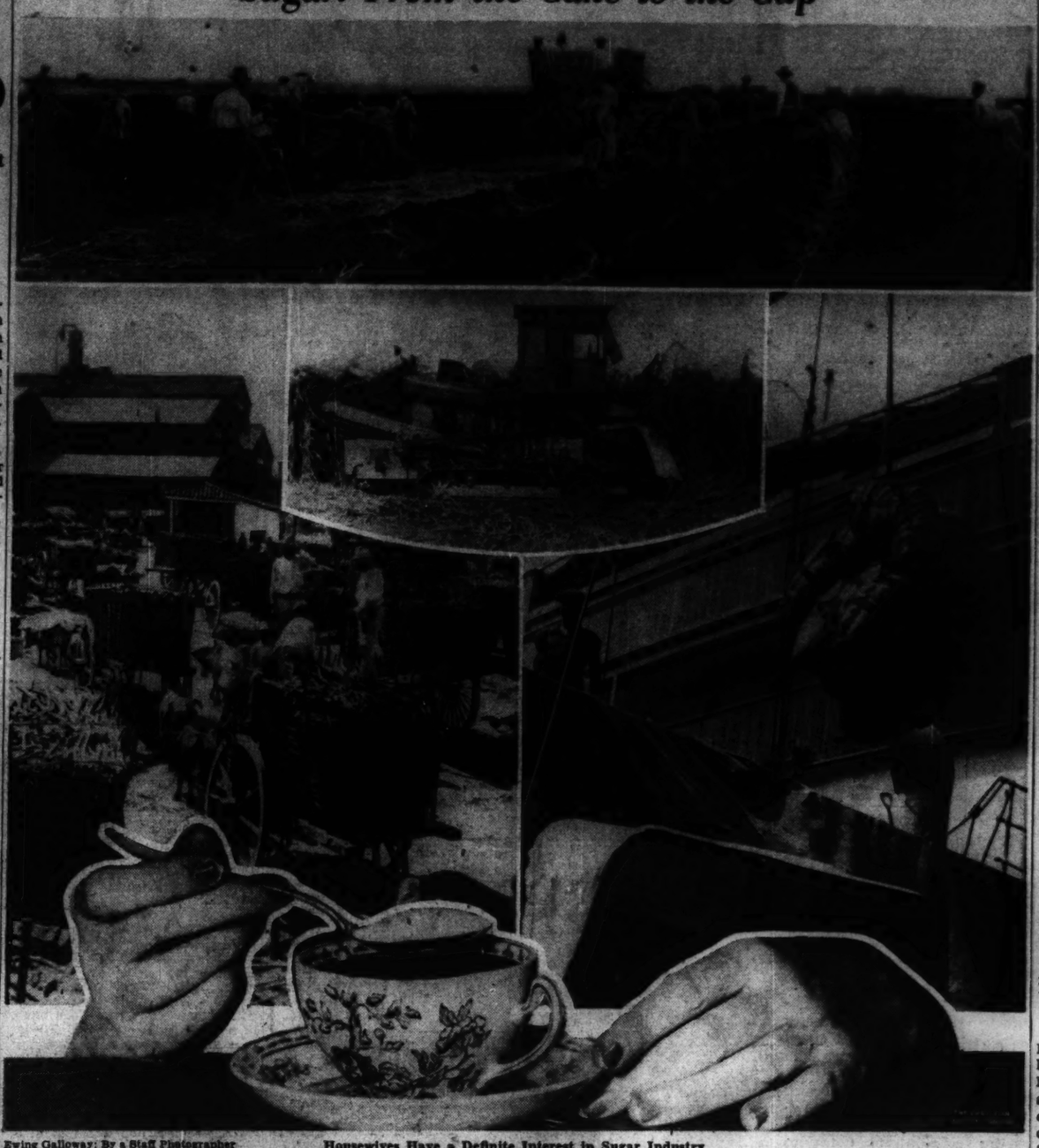
The result has been the gradual development of policies by the two English-speaking nations which in the official view here are along "parallel lines" and which involve a considerable degree of co-operation in regard to a situation which affects their individual interests in much the same way.

Both Secretary of State Cordell

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Foreign warships warned by Japan on line of fire: Page 2.

Sugar: From the Cane to the Cup



Ewing Galloway; By a Staff Photographer

Housewives Have a Definite Interest in Sugar Industry

Top—Planting Crew on the Sugar Cane Plantations in the Florida Everglades. Center Left—Sugar Cane Being Brought to the Mills in Cuba. Center Inset—A Sugar Cane Harvester in the Florida Everglades. Center Right—Bundle of 100-Pound Sacks of Sugar Being Lifted From the Hold of the S. S. Belen in Boston. This Shipment Is From Cuba. Below—A Spoonful of Sugar Reaches the Ultimate Consumer

Skill in Driving, Not Low Speeds, Held Safety Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Co-ordination of state safety codes throughout the United States was advanced as a means of reducing industrial accidents, by members of the Western Safety Conference here. Industrial accident commissioners from 11 western states participated, giving much of the time to discussion of traffic.

Safety education should emphasize how to drive skillfully, rather than slowly, Dr. Corbett, chairman of President Roosevelt's committee on accident prevention, maintained.

"It is not speed, nor the highway, nor the car, nor the criminal violator, but the 40,000,000 Americans driving cars who are daily killing, injuring and damaging property," declared Dr. B. L. Corbett, secretary of the safety commission in Milwaukee, Wis., the nation's "safest city."

The 1938 conference will be held in Los Angeles, Calif.

Sugar Act and the Farmer: The Housewife Foots Bill?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The American housewife was told by President Roosevelt the other day that "millions of dollars" are added to her sugar bill every year because of a refiners' monopoly.

Knowing this, why did the President feel forced to sign a measure containing provisions to protect the business of these refiners until March 1, 1940? The answer is,—"the farmers."

It is for the benefit of sugar beet and cane growers that refineries will be required to pay an excise tax of one-half of one cent on each pound of sugar for another three years. The refiners will pass the tax, or most of it, along to the consumer in the form of increased prices.

First Stabilization Plan

Wage reductions, combined with Americans' tendency to eat less sweets, played havoc with sugar between 1929 and 1933. A drop in the return to sugar beet growers from 7.14 cents per ton of sugar beets harvested in 1930 to 5.13 in 1933 brought the enactment in May, 1934, of the first sugar stabilization measure, known as the Jones-Costigan Act.

This act provided for quotas, benefit payments, and a tax. From the point of view of the domestic sugar producer, the results of this law were encouraging. Sugar beet producers obtained an average return, including benefit payments of 6.91 cents per ton in 1934 and 6.90 cents in 1935. Cuba also benefited from improved sugar prices in the United States.

Moreover, the Department of Agriculture by means of provisions in the production adjustment contracts was able to get control over important social problems in the sugar beet industry. Child labor was greatly reduced and the income of adult laborers was substantially increased.

Sugar Costs Increase

The cost of sugar to the consumer has gone up gradually under the Jones-Costigan law, though the national average retail price is still materially lower than it was in 1929.

From the Department of Agriculture's point of view all was going well with its sugar stabilization program until the Supreme Court in United States vs. Butler upset the balance by declaring some parts of the Jones-Costigan law unconstitutional. Although the cost of sugar to the consumer remained practically the same, the decision meant a loss to growers and laborers and corresponding gain to domestic sugar processors and foreign sugar producers.

President Roosevelt himself asked Congress last March to write a new sugar stabilization law to supersede the Jones-Costigan Act when it expires on Dec. 31 of this year. He pro-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

G. O. P. Is Divided On Advantage Of Mid-Term Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The future of the Republican Party, in the view of its friendliest critics here, is dependent not so much on grass-roots conferences and other external paraphernalia of politics, but upon two factors: (1) How successfully the G. O. P. solves its own problem of leadership, and (2) what happens to the Democratic rift.

Basically, these two points resolve into one: Whether or not the Republicans produce and thrust to the fore a leader who is able to capture national imaginations, who stands for all the things for which people are looking to the Republicans, who sets the tone for the activities of the national chairman: in short, a leader who acts the way great American party leaders have done in the past, and ends all this talk about precinct organization and regional meetings by giving every

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Farm Tenancy Enters Acute Phase in South

Growing Use of Machines in Cotton Fields Brings in Day Labor System

Liked by Planters

Helps Solve Sharecropper Problem but Adds That of Floating Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark., Sept. 3—Just as the Federal Government moves to put its new farm tenancy aid measure into effect there become apparent in the deep South sweeping changes in the tenancy system which may have considerable effect on the national effort to solve the whole perplexing farm labor problem.

The new developments originate in the increasing spread of machine farming and industrialization, which are causing a shift from the tenancy, or sharecropper system, to day labor. The result is to diminish the sharecropper problem which has long agitated government and reformers, but only at the expense of swelling the still worse problem of floating farm labor.

The one redeeming feature of the situation is seen in the fact that this distressed type of day labor must of necessity be rehabilitated by private and national efforts; and the increase of this problem may force the setting up of these persons as farm owners or otherwise relieving their situation through the newly reorganized Resettlement Administration, now titled Farm Security Administration.

It is pointed out by some people that the new trend is due in considerable measure to anticipation that the federal program will eventually take from the big planters many of their tenant workers anyway.

Mechanization Brings Changes

On practically all of the larger plantations in the South, particularly in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, a study shows the tenancy system is giving way to this day labor plan. The trend has not developed overnight, but has been gaining momentum gradually since the introduction of modern farm machinery.

For more than a generation, the Negro and the mule have been the symbol of the cotton-growing South, but that symbol today is coming to be the tractor.

About 22 per cent of Lousiana's cotton farms are now mechanized. On a typical plantation, that of George Rightor near Tallulah, for instance, there are 17 tractors, and only one mule. The tenants on the mechanized farms are practically on a rental basis with their landlords. They are more intelligent, and not beholden to the landlords as in former years, when they depended on them or the bank's supply of credit to buy food, livestock feed so they could make a crop.

With a fleet of 12 to 15 tractors planters operating large cotton plantations consisting of from 2000 to 5000 acres say they can cultivate several hundred acres of cotton with a minimum of labor. Only during the two "rush" seasons—the hoeing and picking periods—do planters secure outside laborers—day laborers.

Day Labor System Grows

In a survey of plantations in the immediate mid-South area it is found that the larger ones are gradually placing the day labor system into effect. Fewer tenant and sharecropper families are being maintained on plantations each year. A minimum number of men is required to operate tractors and other machinery.

For nearly 70 years plantations in the South have been cultivated by sharecroppers and tenants, each tending a 30, 40 or 80-acre tract. Usually a half, and often a higher percentage, of the crop went to the landlord for rent and keep. Sharecropper families, who were without funds in the spring at the beginning of the crop season, were furnished supplies and such necessities as needed through the season from the commissary. At the end of the harvesting season in the fall, when settlement was made, disputes often arose over amounts due sharecroppers.

Under the day labor system planters point out that they can employ laborers only during the two rush periods in the spring and fall and cut out heavy expenses and difficulties incurred under the old tenancy system.

Observers believe that planters are instituting the day labor system partially as a means of avoiding these controversies with sharecropper and tenant families which arise during the fall when settlements are made. The recent tenant-landlord disputes in the eastern Arkansas delta section have involved criticism of planters throughout the South.

See Tenancy System Going

Pointing out that the old Resettlement Administration has moved several hundred tenant and sharecropper families in this area to colonization tracts and has extended aid to several thousand others, many planters say the tenancy system in the South is headed for rapid decline.

Supplanting the aid rendered low-income families by the former, the Federal Government will soon begin its limited tenancy rehabilitation program with $10,000,000 to be spent in loans to responsible ten-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Italian Wool From Skim Milk Enters World's Textile Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAPLES, Italy—Italian cows are working overtime. For not only is Bossyietta supplying the ideal food for babies, but she is entering the clothing business as well.

When Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, returned to London wearing a suit of artificial wool made from 170 pints of waste skim milk, sheep growers sat up and took notice. And well they might, for a cousin to rayon, on the wool side of the family, has entered the textile world.

Lanital, as this substitute for wool is called, is the result of three years of experimentation carried on by Antonio Ferretti at Milan, the center of Italy's richest dairy country. The artificial wool resembles in most ways the finer wools of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Since the manufacturing process is so similar to that of rayon, practically the same type of machinery can be used for both products. Therefore, the industrial development of lanital is in the hands of the Snia Viscosa Company, an important rayon establishment at Cesano Maderno.

A hundred pounds of milk are used to produce three pounds of lanital. The wool substitute is obtained from the casein left in the skim milk after the butter fat has been removed, hence forming a valuable by-product for the creameries. The casein is treated chemically and then squeezed through a fine nozzle, from which it passes through an acid bath, condensing baths, and washed and dried. It then appears much the same as any other fiber which may be woven, spun, or dyed.

The Italian boosters for lanital of course claim great things for their new product. British sheep-raising interests are inclined to pooh-pooh all the fuss made about it. The truth of the matter is that lanital is yet in the beginning stages of development. Just as rayon was reviled at first, and has been improved unbelievably since, so is lanital going through a period of change. Remarkable advances have been made already, as shown by the differences in the laboratory reports which depend on the time when the sample was obtained.

At the present time, lanital is best used when mixed with natural wool. So far the artificial wool does not have the shrinking power that is characteristic of the natural product. This is of advantage in the stocking industry, where shrinkage is not desired. But where felting is necessary, 50 per cent of the natural wool must be added to obtain satisfactory results.

The first samples presented officially to the Italian Government were smiled upon by Premier Mussolini and consequently the details of the process are strictly guarded. So far the secret of success has baffled the foreign dairy chemists.

Lanital assumes international importance, even though Italy does keep the process to herself.

Beebe Has Stroll On Ocean's Floor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Dr. William Beebe of the New York Zoological Society, is back from Bermuda and a bit of casual strolling on the ocean floor.

Dr. Beebe's idea was to study marine life and the best way to do it was get down among the marine life. So he donned bathing trunks and a diving helmet, went into the water at New Nonsuch Island and hiked across the bottom of the ocean to Longbird Island, a quarter-mile away.

The depth, he said, was about 24 feet and the light comparable to bright moonlight. During the walk he telephoned descriptions of what he saw to a rowboat where two assistants took notes and two others pumped air. He obtained much new data about the "abundant" undersea life, he said, and he's planning more trips next spring.

Driverless Tractor Plows 80-Mile Long Row of Cotton

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., Sept. 3 (AP)—Out on George Hider's farm there's a row of cotton 80 miles long, and Mr. Hider wouldn't be surprised if that isn't about the longest unbroken row of growing crop anyone ever had.

Of course, it isn't straight. If it was, it would run from here to Vicksburg, and 40 miles beyond. It is a spiral, starting at the center of a 40-acre plot and spiralling out, mile after mile.

The 80-mile row of cotton isn't just someone's idea of being different. Behind it is something that Mr. Hider's neighbors think may revolutionize farming.

The idea is to cultivate the land almost entirely without the touch of the human hand. Mr. Hider doesn't say he's got that solved; but he's got something pretty nearly that remarkable.

Mr. Hider can arise with the dawn and walk back to his 80-mile row of cotton. He can start his tractor at one end of the row. Then he can stroll in to breakfast, read the papers, go to town, or do what he wants to—and the tractor will keep right on cultivating that row of cotton just as slick as you'd want.

It makes no mistakes. It comes just as close to the growing cotton plant as Mr. Hider wishes.

A little after lunch, the farmer goes out to his mechanical farmhand, refuels it, and away it goes down the row again, chugging contentedly at the three miles an hour pace, never fuming and never stopping to go lie down under a shade tree.

This is one idea that goes round in circles and really gets somewhere. The tractor has attached to it a strong but small airplane wire. The other end is attached to what looks like a small oil derrick in the middle of the field. It is about 12 feet high.

A large pipe, about a foot in diameter, extends from the top, like a smoke stack. The outer surface of the pipe is threaded so that it takes the thin wire like a winch takes a steel cable.

By starting the tractor at the outer end of the circle, Mr. Hider has found that the pull of the wire slowly winding about the pipe pulls the tractor steadily inward, following the spiraled cotton row.

The tractor can also be started from the center and work outward, pulling away as it receives slack from the unwinding pipe.

Although the row is 80 miles long, the tractor is never further than an eighth of a mile from the outer edge of the circular 40-acre tract.

The experiments at the Hider farm began in 1936. All of the planning and work has been done by Mr. Hider, a Cornell graduate, a legionnaire and town councilman of Lake Providence for many years.

Mr. Hider calls his device the "maypole system" and has taken out a patent on it.

Bird Songs in Chopin Themes; Quieter Britain Follows Study

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 3—The semi-popular lecture on bird songs which Mr. L. Koch delivered before the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science today shows the advance made in this study, particularly in the last 30 years. Now bird songs are recorded on gramophone records, and the music is reproduced with all the sweetness of the woo"-nd notes. Then the songs were committed to paper by a student whose ear was trained to catch the sounds.

One such student was Prof. Schuyler Matthews of Harvard University, who scoured the woods and hills of New England to study the music of birds. He was able to trace in the themes of some notable compositions, notably those of Chopin, the songs of familiar birds.

Professor Matthews also became a champion of the bagpipes as an in-s-m-t of natural m- from his study of birds, showing that the pipes were based upon the pentatonic scale, the scale birds sing on.

As Mr. Koch brought out, the development of Edison's invention has enabled those interested in the work to make a highly important contribution to this field of research, a contribution which has been still further enhanced by the radio which, when occasion arises, brings the song of the nightingale right from some distant woodland into the homes of millions of listeners.

(Continued from Page 1)

country," Mr. Kaye declared, "came in the nick of time to meet the present demand for noise abatement: the ability to measure is of course vital to such a movement."

Agreement on Standards

An international conference held in Paris, last July, Mr. Kaye added, unanimously agreed that the decible and the phon should be adopted respectively as international units of intensity level and equivalent loudness, full agreement being secured on questions of the technique of listening and other technical matters.

It is hoped that now a system of measurement has been standardized it will do for the suppression of noise what the thermionic valve did for the electrical reproduction of sound.

"The touchstone came with the thermionic valve," Mr. Kaye continued, "which led to electrical methods of measurement and so to higher precision, as elsewhere in physics. The gramophone, wireless, broadcasting and the talking pictures followed each other in succession; and now acoustics, far from being a Cinderella, has become a radiant Princess of physics in whose career the public interest has become completely enchained. Her 'open sesame' revealed the interior of the Abbey last May to countless millions, who were vouchsafed a vivid acoustic imagery of the Coronation ceremony."

300,000 Due to Leave Madrid

MADRID, Sept. 3 (AP)—Madrid proposes to evacuate 300,000 more persons by the end of the year, Mayor Rafael Henche de la Plata said in an interview today.

Three hundred thousand already have been evacuated or have left voluntarily, but many others have come in so the city today has just about normal its population of 1,000,000, the Mayor explained.

"We plan to get 300,000 more out of here by Dec. 31," he added. To attain this an average of 2500 persons must be removed daily. Because the railroad line to Valencia crosses Insurgent territory the refugees will be carried in buses.

The evacuation will be concentrated on six classes of persons in the beleaguered former capital, the Executive said: Government employees still working in Madrid, families of government employees already in Valencia, the temporary capital; Government pensioners; all prisoners, and Insurgent sympathizers.

The Insurgent sympathizers—persons who have committed no overt acts against the Government but whose disaffection is known—will not be taken as prisoners, it was explained, but merely compelled to move to other places where they would "remain at liberty but under surveillance."

"With 300,000 removed and the new Madrid-Valencia railway expected to be completed by Jan. 1, we believe we will be able to feed the remaining population through the winter," the Mayor concluded.

Red Cross to Accept China Relief Funds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The American Red Cross told its 3700 chapters today they might accept contributions for relief work in China.

"The American Red Cross," Chairman Cary T. Grayson said in a statement, "does not contemplate sending personnel to China or launching a national campaign."

He said many organizations and individuals had expressed a desre to make contributions but that funds would not be accepted except for use at Red Cross discretion among sufferers of all nationalities.

The money will be sent to the Chinese Red Cross and other relief agencies. The Japanese Red Cross, Admiral Grayson said, had declined the aid of other nations.

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the Labor Day week-end

is a grand time for a trip

Summer and ideal out-of-door conditions in many places will soon be over. Why not make the most of Labor Day week-end? You'll find travel, resort, and hotel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, especially on Tuesdays and Fridays, full of helpful information.

On Way to World's Speed Record

International — Sir Malcolm Campbell at the Wheel of the Bluebird

Sir Malcolm, Shown During a Test on Lake Maggiore in Switzerland, Set Speed Records for Motorboats on Two Successive Days. On Sept. 1 He Piloted the Bluebird at 126 Miles an Hour Through the Waters of Lake Maggiore. The Next Day He Drove His Speedboat at a Speed of 129.5 Miles an Hour. The Former World's Record Was 124.86 Miles an Hour, Held by Gar Wood of America. Sir Malcolm Also Holds the World's Automobile Speed Record of 301.13 Miles an Hour

Seven Fliers, One a Woman, Race East

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—Streaking along at 280 miles an hour, Frank Fuller of San Francisco landed his modified Seversky army pursuit plane here at 11:53 (E. S. T.) today in the Bendix air race from Los Angeles to Cleveland. His time was 4h. and 58m. for the 1460-mile hop. Jacqueline Cochran arrived after covering 2042 miles in 10h. and 2m.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (AP)—Seven fliers bid speed, courage and skill for a share in the $28,000 Bendix Prize today as they streaked east across the continent with Jacqueline Cochran, only woman entrant, as pace setter.

One crash marked the staggered start. R. E. Perlick, Glendale, Calif., emerged unscathed from his ground-looping biplane at Union-Air Terminal here.

Miss Cochran soared away at 3:04 a. m., E. S. T., the first to leave. Earl Ortman, his 1200-horsepower Keith-Rider special far faster than Miss Cochran's Beechcraft, was the last to take off at 8:01 a. m., E. S. T.

Starting times of the others were: E. C. Sundorph, Cleveland, 3:20 a. m.; Milo Burcham, Los Angeles, 4:44 a. m.; Frank Sinclair, Farmingdale, L. I., 6:39 a. m.; Frank Fuller, San Francisco, 6:55 a. m.; and Lieut. Joseph Mackey, Findlay, Ohio, 7:16 a. m. (all eastern standard time).

Col. Roscoe Turner gave up hope of repairing his brown B-2 special in time to compete. The craft was damaged by an explosion of gasoline vapor while the fuel tank was being welded last night.

It was the second straight year that ill luck forced him to withdraw from the classic he won in 1933 and 1934.

The immediate end of the skyway trial for the fliers was Cleveland, where $20,000 will be distributed, but another $8000 can be won by continuing on to Bendix, N. J.

Cross-Continent Air Race Figures

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Sept. 3

Bendix race facts:

1937 race course, Los Angeles to Cleveland, 1800 miles. Pilots so choosing may fly on to Bendix, N. J., for transcontinental prize money.

Bendix race record:

Los Angeles via Cleveland to New York, 10h., 2m., 31s., set in 1934 by Col. Roscoe Turner, breaking all transcontinental records.

Transcontinental record:

9h., 17m., Los Angeles to New York, set by Howard Hughes in January, 1936.

Bendix prize money:

Total $28,000, including $20,000 for five best times Los Angeles to Cleveland, winner taking $9000. Best time for women fliers, Los Angeles to Cleveland, $2500 special award (part of the $20,000). Three best times, Los Angeles to Bendix, N. J., $3000. Bonus of $2500 if Turner's 1934 record broken. Additional bonus of $2500 if woman breaks Turner record.

National Air Races Begin at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3 (AP)—The National Air Races opened here today with Lee Miles, one of aviation's best known figures missing. He was killed last night in a crash of his racing plane.

A fleet of 45 Army, Navy and Marine fighting planes opened the annual big show of aviation, flying in formation over the Cleveland Airport and the race course.

Meanwhile Bendix derby racers hurtled toward Cleveland from Los Angeles and nearly a score of "flivver" planes completed the last leg of the Taylor Trophy Derby from Akron to Cleveland.

President Sails On Five-Day Trip After Bluefish

ABOARD PRESS YACHT INDIAN, Sept. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt, on the yacht Potomac, arrived in Fort Pond Bay, near Montauk Point, L. I., today, after a leisurely 200-mile horseshoe run overnight from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Before taking a launch to try his luck for bluefish and bass in this sheltered part of Long Island Sound, the President announced the recess appointment of William Dawson of Minnesota as minister to Uruguay.

The sea was calm and the sun bright and warm as the vacationing Chief Executive called for his fishing tackle.

The escorting new destroyer Selfridge and two coast guard picket boats anchored close by the Potomac.

The sea-going Chief Executive planned to watch the six-meter boat races off Oyster Bay his first day out and then head for the fishing grounds near Montauk Point, L. I.

In his party were Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator; Capt. Paul Bastedo, naval aide; Capt. Ross T. McIntire, naval physician, and Secretary James Roosevelt.

Servants Claim Big Estate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 3—Established in the luxurious mansion wherein they had been servants for many years, a maid and a butler laid claim today to the $1,000,000 estate of their late mistress, Mrs. Frederick de Puyster Foster.

They are Miss Olivia Olsen, who served Mrs. Foster for 29 years, and William Lowe, butler in the Foster home for 17 years. Until recently Mr. Lowe had been living in an apartment above the garage, but since Mrs. Foster passed on on July 14, he has moved into the mansion, one of the show places of fashionable Tuxedo Park.

Executed on Sept. 10, 1932, the will was offered for probate here yesterday. The Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company of New York was named trustee.

"I, Julia Marshall Foster," the text of the will reads, "hereby make this my last will and testament and revoke all previous instruments and leave all my real and personal property to be equally divided between Olivia Olsen, my maid, and William Lowe, my butler, because of their faithful service. I wish them a happy life."

Meanwhile, another will of Mrs. Foster's, executed on July 26, 1932, with a codicil dated Aug. 20, 1932, was filed for probate. Under its terms Frederic Foster de Rham, a nephew, is named as residuary legatee, and a large number of relatively small bequests are made, including $25,000 to Miss Olsen and $10,000 to Mr. Lowe. The codicil, in addition to other bequests, left an additional $10,000 each to Miss Olsen and Mr. Lowe.

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Dirt on lenses may reduce the light intensity of automobile headlamps from 10 to 15 per cent in addition to glare caused by scattering of the light beam.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 261 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Daily, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Daily, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Daily, 11 a. m., and 4:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave) 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week days, 7:30 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 5 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m., and 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 3:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 4:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CJRO, 4.15mc, CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

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Vatican Shows Sympathy With Franco's Revolt

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—Prelates disclosed yesterday that the Holy See "sympathizes" with a long pastoral letter signed by two Spanish Cardinals and 46 other prelates of Insurgent Spain, which declares the revolt of General Franchco to be a "legitimate" one.

No official declaration has come from the Vatican concerning the letter, but it was noted that the first signatory was Isidoro, Cardinal Goma y Tomas, the Vatican's representative with the Insurgent regime.

"False opinions created abroad," particularly by a certain group of Spanish Roman Catholics, necessitated the letter, the foreword states.

This is apparently a reference to protstations against General Franco's methods of war by Roman Catholics in the Basque country, prior to the fall of Bilbao and Santander to the Insurgent forces.

The principal points made in the letter are:

1. The church did not want the civil war in Spain, although thousands of her sons have taken arms on their personal responsibility to save the fundamentals of religion and Christian justice.

2. The elections of Feb. 3, 1936 [which placed a Leftist coalition in power], were unjust. Although the Rightist-Center parties received more than 100,000 votes more than the Leftists, they got 118 fewer Deputies because of the arbitrary annulment of votes in all provinces.

3. The Communist International had armed a "revolutionary Spanish militia," with the result that at the outbreak of the civil war on July 18, 1936, 150,000 Spanish Assault Guards and 100,000 "maneuver militiamen" were under arms.

4. The civil war is legitimate because "five years of continued outrages of Spanish subjects in the religious and social fields had endangered the very existence of public welfare and had produced enormous spiritual unrest among the Spanish people; and because when legal means were exhausted the idea entered the national conscience that there was no other recourse except to force to maintain order and peace.

"Also because interests opposed to legitimate authority had decided to overthrow the constituted order and established communism through violence;

"Finally, because, through the fatal logic of facts, Spain had only this alternative: either to perish under the precipitate assault of destructive communism, already prepared and decreed, as has happened in the areas where the Nationalist Government has not triumphed, or to attempt with titanic force to get rid of this frightful enemy and save the fundamental principal of its social life and national characteristics."

The four conclusions follow:

1. "The church could not remain indifferent in a fight in which, on one side, God was renounced, while on the other side, notwithstanding human defects, the fight was for preservation of the old Spanish and Christian spirit."

2. "The church, however, does not associate herself with acts, tendencies and intentions that figure in the noble physiognomy of the National movement."

3. "The civic-military uprising deepens in the people's consciousness two roots; one of patriotism, the other of religious sentiment."

4. "For the moment there is no other hope for Spain again acquiring justice and peace except the Nationalist movement."

The letter, detailing Leftist crimes against the church, states that 6000 of the secular clergy were killed.

It also rebuts these three accusations: First, that the church in Spain owned a third of the nation's land; second, that priests were chosen from the upper classes and were removed from the people, and, third, that the people did not want their children baptized because they had to pay heavy fees for administration of the Holy Sacrament.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden have repeatedly and publicly done much along these "parallel lines" to mitigate the character of the Sino-Japanese hostilities and to dissuade both participants from actions damaging to neutral interests.

At the same time it is daily emphasized to correspondents here that the similarity of policies pursued by the two Governments results solely from the similarity of the problems each is facing in the Far East and not from any predetermined agreement to act jointly any way counter to the objectives of either participant in the fighting.

Why Setting Sun Looks So Large

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Nottingham, Eng., Sept. 3

An answer to the question of why the setting sun looks so large was given to the British Association meeting here today.

Dr. Vaughan Cornish, British geographer, said that the sun looks bigger when setting because when there is a lot to look at—the sun, clouds, the horizon, mountains, all together—one automatically narrows the field of one's attention without realising it. He proved this, he maintained, with his drawings which show that the features of the mountainous skyline where he was observing the sunset were enlarged in the same proportion as the sun.

Foreign Warships Warned By Japan on Line of Fire

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Japanese Navy threatened today to open a heavy punitive bombardment from battle positions directly in front of American and other foreign warships, bringing them squarely in the line of fire.

A naval spokesman said that the Japanese fleet, rather than continue to take the heavy pounding from Chinese land batteries, would shift into positions where it could reply adequately, regardless of the danger to which it exposed foreign men-of-war.

The spokesman charged Chinese with using mortars and field artillery to bombard Japanese-occupied Hongkew without warning, killing many Japanese civilians and wounding two consular officials. This, he said, demanded definite Japanese retribution.

A preliminary count showed 35 Japanese had been killed and wounded in addition to numerous casualties on board the transports and warships, which were the main Chinese targets.

Japanese Rush Warships

Chinese asserted that their severe shelling of the Japanese was in retaliation for the destruction of the rich Pootung industrial area.

As evening fell, the effect of the Chinese fire was intensified and the harried Japanese rushed three warships up the Whangpoo from Woosung. They took up positions just off the Garden Bridge at the foot of the Bund. An anti-torpedo net was thrown out around a 25,000-ton Japanese transport which has been the principal Chinese mark.

A heavy artillery shell crashed into the International Settlement at the junction of Peking Road and Shanghai's Bund today as Chinese and Japanese batteries sprayed a cross-fire around the American cruiser Augusta, flagship of the Asiatic fleet.

Although their fire was increasingly accurate, the Chinese shells and the Japanese counterfire were endangering foreign shipping, anchored almost alongside the Japanese vessels.

Bund Closed to Traffic

Settlement authorities immediately closed the Bund and waterfront to traffic.

Fighting continued without interruption along the Woosung and Lotien sectors north of the city. According to a Japanese Army spokesman less than a score of a Japanese company survived an effort to relieve a village near Lotien surrounded by 5000 Chinese.

American naval and consular authorities announced that the port of Shanghai was once again open to American shipping. American vessels were to enter the harbor "at their own risk," however.

American warships, they said, would give such aid as was possible, including convoy escorts in and out of the danger zone. This has been established policy for some days. Consul General Clarence Gauss said the liners President Hoover and President McKinley were ordered not to enter the harbor because they were operating not as private vessels but under Government orders to evacuate Americans and the authorities did not want to assume responsibility for them.

In the midst of the firing, the United States supply ship Sirar departed for Kobe, Japan, carrying almost 100 wives and children of American marines to safety as well as several tons of mail for America. It was the first American refugee ship to leave since the bombardment of the President Hoover Monday.

During the day's action a shell blasted a gaping hole in a Japanese transport anchored only a short distance from the Japanese cruiser Idzumo, flagship of the combined Japanese first and third fleets.

Three Chinese shells crashed through the roof of the Japanese consulate in the northern sector of the International Settlement. Despite the steadily better aim of the Chinese gunners, Japanese officials refused to evacuate the consulate.

The International Settlement was again in danger as Japanese airplanes took to the air in an effort to halt the Chinese bombardment.

Radio Plant Wrecked

Despite repeated pleas of American radio companies and American consular officials to the Japanese to spare the great international radio station at Chenju, Japanese planes reduced the plant to ruins today.

Projectiles from both Chinese and Japanese guns and planes rocked the International Settlement. The battle recalled that which was fought on Friday, Aug. 13, four weeks ago.

The lines of both sides all around the city remained substantially the same, with the Japanese Army, swelled to more than 75,000 men, apparently unable to advance against the strongly prepared Chinese lines.

The Japanese were continuing to land thousands of additional reinforcements, large numbers of tanks, artillery and airplanes, and ammunition.

A 25,000-ton Japanese transport, which arrived today laden with reinforcements from the homeland, was the apparent cause of the Chinese bombardment from Pootung.

The combined efforts of the Japanese sea and air fleets seemed unable to silence the incessent roar of the Chinese batteries. Apparently they were located about three miles to the rear of the American Socony-Vacuum plant and effectively camouflaged from aerial observation.

The general opinion of neutral observers is that Japan, despite her vastly superior mechanical equipment, will have no easy time dislodging the some 250,000 Chinese troops from their fortified positions.

Moreover, the Japanese seem to realize that the Chinese are much more formidable on the defense than when attacking.

Mussolini's Hopes at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—It is hoped here that recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia may take place when the Assembly of the League of Nations meets in September.

A preliminary and essential condition for the reconciliation between Italy and Britain, it is felt here, is this recognition. Similar recognition by France, it is said, would also greatly help toward the restoration of friendly Italian relations with the neighboring State.

Signor Mussolini is anxious to get recognition of the Italian Empire in East Africa, which he proclaimed from the balcony of Palazzo Venezia on the night of May 9, 1936. It is accepted that no country, and especially no European Power, will really be on friendly terms with Fascist Italy unless it recognizes it's her empire. It is possibly true that Signor Musolini is not seeking formal recognition of his African conquest by those Powers who had opposed it. But he has greatly appreciated the action of those foreign governments who have volunteered to recognize King Victor Emmanuel of Italy as the new Emperor of Ethiopia.

As far as Italy itself is concerned, formal recognition of the annexation of Ethiopia will not altar materially the present or future situation in the former empire of Haile Selassie.

Ethiopia is, for all intents and purposes, an Italian possession, and non-recognition by the other nations will not change the fact that Ethiopia is and will remain in Italian hands and governed by Italian laws. There are already some great and small Powers, which are also members of the League of Nations, which have officially recognized Ethiopia as an Italian Empire and have accordingly accredited their diplomatic representatives in Rome to the Italian King-Emperor.

The Italian Government realizes that the question of recognising Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia is a general one for the League of Nations to settle and not one for decision by individual States.

What will the League do? The League has actually proclaimed that Italy was the aggressor in the Italo-Ethiopian War of 1935-36, and it cannot now reverse that decision. When a similar situation arose six years ago after Japan had invaded the northeastern province of China known as Manchuria, the Assembly of the League passed a resolution in which it was affirmed that it was "incumbent upon the members of the League of Nations not to recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Pact of Paris." This resolution, in a strict sense, should therefore prevent the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

Reich Rallies Germans Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 3—The annual National Socialist Party conference at Stuttgart has been the occasion of a speech by Col. Gen. Hermann Göring in which it was made plain that German residents abroad are expected to help in the struggle for Germany's economic independence.

While "Germans abroad" must remain loyal to the land in which they are guests, General Göring said nevertheless that they should also remember that their primary duty is to their homeland.

In this connection General Göring touched upon the Jewish problem, particularly referring to firms which still have Jews among their representatives. German trade is not helped by employing them, he maintained, and they should be dropped unless there are insufficient Germans to fill the jobs, he said.

How Germans abroad may best help the Reich in its economic struggle is indicated in the press today where it is declared that these people should keep the homeland informed in good time regarding any large foreign operations and any threatening foreign competition.

A strong economy, well organised through and through, it is declared in one paper, is a powerful weapon which not only strengthens Germany but also improves the conditions for every German, since it gives him a feeling of personal and economic safety and freedom.

Submarine attacks upon the British destroyer Havock and the tanker Woodford in Spanish waters were a subject of much semi-official comment in today's German press.

While expressing sympathy with Britain in these affairs the burden of most of these comments is the contrast between the British press treatment of these incidents and that of the German cruiser Leipzig some weeks ago. In the latter case, says the German press, Britain has no understanding of the German viewpoint. Needless to say though the submarine has not yet been officially identified it is taken for granted here that it is "red."

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French Moving to Continue Paris Exhibition in Spring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Steps are being taken to continue the exhibition next year. It is felt that in view of the delay in opening, and the incomplete state of some of the pavilions even now, it would be a pity to close the doors almost as soon as they are fully opened to the public. It is not unfair to say that much of the exhibition was three months late. To put forward such efforts for the autumn months only is disproportionate.

The remedy lies in renewing the exhibition next spring, and there is general agreement that this should be done if possible. Everybody deplores the causes which wrecked the schedule, but nobody wishes to make capital out of them. It so happened that France was passing through a grave social and economic crisis, precisely when the work on the exhibition should have been expedited.

The French themselves are very sensitive about the unfortunate consequences. With understandable exaggeration they declare that the exhibition, on which they based their hopes of a restoration of French prestige, has made them an international laughing stock.

Visitors Amazed

This is, of course, not true. The exhibition, in everybody's opinion, is a splendid enterprise, and does honor to those who conceived it. The visitors from the provinces and from abroad pour in every day in immense numbers, and express their amazement. There is, indeed, too much to see, and what is to be seen is often magnificent. In short, the exhibition is a great success. Just because it is a great success, many think it should not be dismantled this year.

Yet there are difficulties in the way of keeping it going next year. Contracts are naturally for a stated period. The exhibitors may not find it convenient to renew their engagements. The solidity or appearance of temporary constructions will have to be tested if the winter is to pass over them. Foreign countries, in particular, may not be inclined to continue. There is an unwritten convention that they should not interfere with each other's displays, and next year other exhibitions will be in course of preparation. Funds will have to be voted. In short, though the actual construction could doubtless be allowed to stand, the exhibition as a whole would have to be reorganized and replanned.

Nevertheless, it seems likely that these obstacles will be overcome—always provided that France is really emerging from the financial difficulties which beset it, and that it is reverting to more normal conditions of social order.

Nocturnal Illumination

It is sincerely hoped that this is the case, and on all hands the cry is being raised that such a remarkable collection of interesting objects should be "reprieved." Parisians in particular do not want to be deprived of the faery spectacle of nocturnal illuminations that is presented on the Seine. Floodlighting, colored fountains, searchlights, pillars of fire like the Tour Eiffel, are extremely effective.

The masterpieces of French painting, both retrospective and contemporary, are here brought together; and should not lightly be dispersed after a few brief months, it is felt. The French theater is at its best for the occasion. French poetry is declaimed into space. French music fills the sky. The quintessence of French civilization, of French culture, is to be found at the exhibition.

But while it is natural that France should be foremost, nearly all other countries are showing their peculiar qualities, and the comparison is highly interesting. So much ingenuity, so much skill, so much labor must be given an adequate opportunity. And an adequate opportunity means the reopening of the exhibition next year.

The Palais de la Découverte, it is felt, ought to have a more permanent form. It reveals the marvels of electricity; it brings the wonders of astronomy before the public; it provides entertaining lessons in physics and in chemistry. There is no branch of natural science which is not here represented with a wealth of illustration.

Triumph of Mankind

How mankind has progressively triumphed over the forces which he thought were ranged against him, but which have become his auxiliaries, his servants, is here manifest. The inventions which are landmarks in the history of humanity are shown. One cannot but have a new idea of the genius, together with the indefatigable patience, of innumerable and anonymous investigators, who have brought into our everyday life methods and instruments which we are likely to take for granted.

The wheel, the making of fire, the rudder, the compass, steam, electricity, oil, the microscope, the telescope, the cinema, the radio, the train, the automobile, the airplane—these are only a few of the commonplaces of today which are truly astonishing when we consider that they had to be found and evolved by men who once knew nothing, and could scarcely guess anything, of their existence, of their possibility. If for the Palais de la Découverte alone, the exhibition must be prolonged.

So now that the "principle" of the extension is admitted, the authorities are hard at work to make the practical arrangements.

Quezon Proposes Sale of Land To Tenant Farmers

MANILA, Sept. 3 (AP)—The first step toward ending the troublesome agrarian situation in the Philippines was taken by President Quezon today in a recommendation to the National Assembly.

President Quezon recommended that the assembly appropriate $3,500,000 from the coconut oil tax refund obtained from the United States for the purchase of large haciendas to be resold to tenants on easy payments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Early independence for the Philippines, with the United States released from defending the islands, is urged by President Quezon in the current issue of Collier's Magazine.

"In my recent trip," he said, "I submitted to President Roosevelt the advisability of advancing the date of independence and I have not withdrawn that proposal.

"I believe it best for the Philippines no less than for America to hasten political separation, thus giving the Filipino people full power and responsibility to direct their own national life in accordance with their ideals and by means of their own choice, at the same time relieving America of any further responsibility for the protection of the Philippines."

He did not mention the Far Eastern situation.

Historic Texas Phone 'Menaced' By Dial System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALVESTON, Texas — The machine age will force a change shortly in the state's most historic telephone number.

In 1876, Col. A. H. Belo, then proprietor of the Galveston News, oldest newspaper in Texas and possibly the oldest business institution in the state, visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and saw the Alexander Graham Bell exhibit. He was so impressed that when he returned to Galveston, he had one of the "new fangled gadgets" installed in his office to connect with his home. That was on March 1 8, 1878.

It was the first telephone in Texas and was given the number "one." The Galveston News has retained that number to this day.

But now the famous number is threatened by the inevitable march of progress. Galveston now has 13,000 telephones and the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company is planning to change the out-moded operator system to the more modern dial system, which, in the very nature of the mechanical set-up, will make number "one" an impossibility.

No Parking Tags For Tacoma Visitors

TACOMA, Wash. (AP) — Visiting motorists to Tacoma don't have to worry about parking regulations. The city gives them windshield stickers allowing them to park any length of time.

More than 1000 of the stickers are in use. They carry the automobile license number and the owner's name and address, together with an admonition to police officers to permit parking "as long as necessary."

Holders of the tags received a monthly calendar of interesting city events.

Night Turned Into Day at Grand Coulee Dam

View of Columbia River Project

Night and Day the Work Goes Forward at Grand Coulee Dam, Where, on the Columbia River of Western Washington, the Bureau of Reclamation Is Building One of the World's Most Massive Masonry Structures. This Night View, Taken From High on the Wall of the Columbia River Canyon, Shows Construction Work Spread Out Below and Illuminated by Thousands of Lights Like a Busy City. Construction Records Are Being Set Nearly Every Week as the Work Goes Forward Without Pause With Three Working Shifts Each 24 Hours

Mussolini to See Hitler on Official Visit to Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 3—Premier Mussolini of Italy will pay his first official visit to Germany in the second half of this month, according to reliable information here today.

As next week is to be taken up with the National Socialist Party rally in Nuremberg, it is thought probable that the Duce will come in the fourth week in September when the German maneuvers are to take place on the Baltic Coast. A large-scale program of festivities will be organized for the few days he is in Berlin.

Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler last met at Venice in 1934. That meeting, according to many reports, was not highly successful, for though the position of Austria was the outstanding issue between these two nations at that time little was achieved, seeing that less than six weeks later Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was assassinated in Vienna.

But much has happened since then—sanctions in the Abyssinia case and the Spanish civil war—during all of which Germany supported Italy. Premier Mussolini's recent remarks that Italo-German understanding would continue whatever friendships Italy makes with other states was well received here, and it is hoped that the new conversations will result in still closer co-operation.

Britain Drafts Proposal For Powers' Action On Mediterranean Piracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3—Much importance is attached in official circles here to the forthcoming meeting of the Mediterranean powers and it is understood that the British Government is likely to have definite proposals to lay before the conference.

The meeting is expected to be held about Sept. 10 when representatives of the League of Nations are to assemble at Geneva. It is hoped that Italy may be among the powers represented, even if that should involve some change in the original idea of meeting at Geneva, there being other centers in the neighborhood which would be equally acceptable to the British Government.

It would seem therefore that a real attempt is to be made to get together over the question of putting an end to lamentable conditions of piracy now obtaining in the Mediterranean, a state of things which, it is recognized, concerns Italy just as much as it affects France and Brtiain.

The British Government meanwhile has lost no time in carrying out its decision to increase its naval forces in the Mediterranean, four additional destroyers already being on the way there so as to take full share in safeguarding this vital artery of sea traffic.

U. S. Investigates Plight Of American Flier in Spain

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The State Department asked its representatives in Spain today to investigate a report that Harold E. Dahl, Champaign, Ill., aviator, had been condemned to death by Spanish Insurgents.

Officials here said they had learned that Dahl, formerly a second lieutenant in the reserve corps of the army air service, was in a plane shot down by insurgent planes on the Madrid front July 12. Insurgents immediately placed him in jail.

The department gave no indication it would intervene in his behalf. It repeatedly has taken the position that Americans who enlist in a foreign army do so at their own risk and can expect no protection from this Government.

C. I. O. Chief Thinks Farmers Are Natural Allies of Labor

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: John L. Lewis indicated today he will bid for a political alliance of farmers and labor in a broadcast address tonight.

The chief of the Committee for Industrial Organization said farmers were the "natural allies" of labor and added:

"Some of the means whereby labor expects to consolidate and further this natural alliance will be discussed in my speech."

Mr. Lewis' address will be broadcast by a radio network (C. B. S.) from 9:30 to 10 p. m. (eastern standard time).

Washington—The A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appealed to Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, to advise the National Labor Relations Board that its decision in the National Electric Products case was "destined to have serious repercussions upon all progressive legislation." The Brotherhood planned a court fight to the Supreme Court, if necessary, to challenge the board's ruling.

The board's ruling, in effect, overrode a collective bargaining contract the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had signed with the management.

Dan W. Tracy, president of the Federation Brotherhood, in dispatching a telegram to Senator Wagner, said in a statement: "We are not pessimistic when we predict that the wilful course now pursued by the Labor Board will irreparably injure labor. The board has declared invalid a legal contract between a legitimate union and an employer. As the result employers will seize upon the situation and refuse to enter into any contract at all with labor unions."

Philadelphia: While delegates arrived for the second annual convention, leaders of the C. I. O. United Electrical and Radio Workers of America decided today to carry to the Supreme Court, if necessary, a fight against closed shop agreements made "in bad faith."

James B. Carey, president, charged that the National Electric Products Corporation of Ambridge, Penna., signed a closed-shop contract with an American Federation of Labor union "to defeat true collective bargaining," because the workers, he claimed, favored the C. I. O.

San Francisco: The old specter of enforced port inactivity lurked behind the stiffening lines of a C. I. O.-A. F. of L. controversy, suddenly placed before the National Labor Relations Board.

Waterfront authorities began marshaling all available cargo space in the bay area to hold goods in shipment pending settlement of the dispute which has led A. F. of L. teamsters to stop trucking to and from the docks in an effort to force a showdown with the C. I. O. over the status of 75 alleged "locked out" warehousemen, allies of the John L. Lewis organization.

The C. I. O.-affiliated Warehousemen's Union filed charges of discrimination and unfair labor practices against the California Packing Corporation, former employer of the 75 workers who have been off their jobs since last October.

Atlantic City, N. J.: The American Federation of Labor's executive council asked all loyal unions to help the truck drivers in their fight against Harry Bridges' C. I. O. longshoremen in San Francisco.

Daniel J. Tobin, a council member and president of the Truck Drivers' Union, told reporters the controversy was "really a question of whether Bridges and his organization will take control of the whole labor movement on the west coast."

Harrisburg: The state of Pennsylvania submitted a report to the National Labor Relations Board charging the Elkland Leather Company with violating the constitutional rights of its employees, and thwarting a C. I. O. union.

John Sullivan, director of the Bureau of Civil Liberties, cited these charges against the company: Unlawful search without warrant of the home of the president of the local C. I. O. union; denial of the right of peaceful assembly; peonage of employees by wage deductions for company store bills; mobbing three union organizers and driving them out of the town; lengthy detentions of strikers arrested after the disorders and holding them without hearings and in excessive bail, as high as $5000 for throwing stones, and employment of Burns Agency detectives as town police.

New Cumberland, W. Va.—A mill worker testified at the National Labor Board's hearing of the Weirton Steel Company case that he lost his job because he declined to help take C. I. O. badges from fellow workers.

Rollie B. Little, the witness, asserted: "Otto Price, (identified as a foreman) came to me and said, 'Rollie, there's some C. I. O. badges on those fellows. You wear an E. R. P. (Employe Representation Plan) badge, like I do. I don't think there's room in here for them and us, too.'" Mr. Little said he was laid off two days later after refusing to "get mixed up" in the matter, and that he had not been called back to work since.

Gadsden, Ala.—B. T. Garner, international representative of the United Rubber Workers of America, told the National Labor Relations Board he was warned "your killer has been chosen." Mr. Garner, acting for his union, is the petitioner in a complaint charging the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Alabama with a "reign of terror" in efforts to prevent unionization of its employees.

The witness said his informant was Woodrow R. Kilpatrick, U. R. W. A. member, who came to him with a plea to "get out of town." Mr. Garner said he left almost immediately for Birmingham, and has spent but one night since that time in Gadsden. He fixed the date of Kilpatrick's statement as May 27.

Goodyear counsel said Trussel would take the stand in due course and "prove the charge absurd."

Detroit: The Ford Motor Company announces that the five-day week has been restored for a majority of its employees. The company put a four-day week into effect in July for the slack summer months. The restoration affects a majority of its hourly workers.

Jersey Peaches Lose Whiskers in a Shave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 3—A lot of Jersey peaches are getting a "shave" before going to market this season. The crop is close to a bumper one and right now the choicest varieties for which South Jersey is famed are at their peak. Since peaches develop a heavy fuzz or "whiskers," which many consumers find annoying, enterprising fruit growers this year are "shaving" their fruit. On several farms near here, the heart of the Jersey peach belt, the peaches are fed into a sorting machine, having brushes which take off the fuzz.

Friends Defend Crowded Nations' Right to Expand

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Sept. 3 (AP)—Germany, Italy and Japan should be given the right to develop natural resources and undeveloped land, William I. Hull, history professor at Swarthmore College, told a discussion group at the Friends World Conference yesterday. Had the nations adopted this method in time and with entire sincerity, or even with sacrifice, Professor Hull said, the Ethiopian and Chinese, and very probably the Spanish, disasters would not have occurred.

His comment was made at a discussion of methods of achieving international justice. The discussion group stressed the Japanese, German and Italian situations of the present as examples of the necessity of considering justice on an international rather than only on a national basis. It was advocated that the United States adopt the quota basis for Japanese immigration and that international provisions should be made for relieving the pressure of population such as exists in Italy.

Sir John H. Harris, former member of the British Parliament, told the conference that the life of the Negro share-cropper in the deep South is "much worse than anything I have ever seen in Africa."

In Modern Dress

The schoolboy conception of a Quaker with his high-crowned, broad-brimmed hat and somber clothes is only a memory these days. Even the women, with the exception of one or two, attending the conference have discarded the traditional close-fitting caps and long flowing gray dresses for the most modern attire.

Ella Newlin of Earlham, Iowa, represents the old tradition in dress at the conference. Her gray dress with its high collar, tight bodice and flowing skirt and black silk cap for a head covering recalls the time such attire was customary for Quaker maids.

Quakers of other countries—they come from 23 nations outside of the United States—are hardly distinguishable from the American Friends in the matter of dress. A few however appear in their native dress. Japanese and Chinese women delegates wear the customary kimono garb. A delegate from India clings to his turban.

Hot weather causes little discomfort to a group of English schoolboys who wear shorts, white shirt and leave long legs exposed, nor to Austrian delegates who appear in Tyrolean shorts. The Englishman who brought heavy tweeds to the conference suffers.

Nationalism Deplored

Dangers of nationalism to individual Christians were pointed out by Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Harvard University professor, in an address at a public meeting in Swarthmore field house. Dr. Cadbury termed nationalism a form of religion and asserted that it was the enemy of individual liberty and world brotherhood, cherished by Quakers.

He saw tension between the church and state increasing, asserting that "the steam roller of economic regimentation, of conscription, even of idea, appears again on our horizon." Americans, he said, must realize that a church-state conflict is possible even in this country.

Museum Plans 2 Expeditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two expeditions — one to British Columbia and the other to Kaibab Plateau of northern Arizona—are being arranged by the American Museum of Natural History for September. Michael Lerner, field associate, will direct the British Columbia expedition to obtain information regarding a rare species of mountain sheep.

The Kaibab party will attempt to scale isolated peaks in the plateau region to study animals which may have been marooned on the elevations for centuries.

Twenty-Second Century Set For Housing to Pay U. S. Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—It will take the Federal Government more than 200 years to get back its $14,227,000 investment in Greenbelt, model suburban town located between here and Baltimore, at rental rates just fixed by the Farm Security Administration.

Since it is doubtful if the town will still be occupied in the year 2137, it is safe to say that the government will permanently shoulder a part of the cost of the town, built for families with incomes between $1000 and $2500 a year.

Rent for the 885 new dwellings will range from $18 to $41 a month, with an average rental per dwelling unit of $31.22, including heating both of house and of water, it was announced. The average family is expected to pay another $1.21 per month for water and $3.18 a month for electricity, to be used in cooking as well as in lighting and refrigeration. The basic average charge per room without heat and utilities will be $5.90.

The government expects to take in $424,243 in rent each year; but after operating costs are deducted, there will be a surplus of only about $60,000. Whether this money will be returned to the federal Treasury or be turned back into the project, has not been determined.

Out of the revenues from the town, the government will make payments to the state of Maryland and to the county equal to the amounts which would be paid in normal taxation. Payments will also be made to the town government to cover costs of police and fire protection, maintenance and lighting of streets and parks, and the operation of a sewage and garbage collection system. Provision will be made from the rents for a reserve for replacement of plumbing and heating systems, refrigerators, ranges and other fixtures which will wear out before the structures themselves.

If the Government had decided to charge average Washington rentals at Greenbelt, instead of making the homes available to low income families, the annual surplus would have been around $380,000 instead of $60,000, and the debt would have been paid off sooner, but the group for whom the project was planned could not have afforded to live there.

Approximately 60 per cent of the cost of constructing the project went to labor. "The amount spent for labor in giving relief employment and in rehabilitating workers has naturally been much greater than it would have been had the economical building of low-cost housing been the sole object of the project," officials said.

More than $500,000 has been spent in the construction of hard-surfaced roads and underpasses to protect pedestrian traffic. Another $178,000 went into the creation of an artificial lake.

Because the dwellings are all small, no family of more than six can be accommodated at Greenbelt.

N. Y. Police Help Minister to New Job as Engineer

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—The Rev. Earle A. Clifford—who now calls himself just plain "mister"—was bowling along the Western Turnpike in car and trailer with his wife and two daughters when State Troper Joseph Sikora stopped him.

"No license plates?" asked Trooper Sikora.

"Mister" Clifford pointed to a sticker on the windshield.

"That's a 10-day permit they give you out in Montana until they establish your eligibility for a license. But we couldn't wait. Times are hard out in Plentywood, Mont., so I'm on my way to a mechanical engineering job in Portland, Maine. We've just got time to get there."

He said he was a Congregational minister in Plentywood but that he had to get out of the ministry, temporarily, because grasshoppers, and one thing and another, have made the going tough back there.

"All right," Trooper Sikora waved the emigrants on. "But stop at the state motor vehicle department in Albany and explain."

The Cliffords did so, and state police to the eastward were ordered by teletype to give them the "high-ball" as they passed toward Maine, and the job. The Montana 10-day permit expired last night.

Tamped Earth House Found to Stand Test Of First Year's Use

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 3 (AP)—Dirt houses built nearly 12 months ago by the Resettlement Administration, in an attempt to develop a low-cost dwelling for the rural population of the nation, today show little or no signs of deterioration.

Seven of the 75 houses in the RA's Gardendale project, 13 miles from here, are of rammed earth, which means simply "dirt."

Six of the houses are occupied and the other has been rented.

The dirt for the dwellings was scooped up on the project and tamped into walls approximately 17 inches thick. All are one story and contain a combination living room-dining room, kitchen, bath and three bedrooms.

The roofs are flat, built up with gravel, felt and tar on a sheeting base. French doors, reaching from the floor almost to the ceiling, admit light into each room.

In the last few weeks a coat of heavy oil paint has been administered on the exterior of each building.

So far, the houses are officially declared to have proved "entirely satisfactory," but it is pointed out their building was an experiment and could not be considered more than that at this stage.

Pennsylvania Cuts Hours for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 3—The 44-hour week for women workers is in effect throughout Pennsylvania today, with an estimated more than 500,000 women employees on that working schedule.

There were, however, some variations which affect bona fide executives and women engaged in the canning industries and in hospitals and where contracts are under the Wagner Labor Relations Act. The State Industrial Board, in announcing its regulations, holds the working hours of women to be eight hours a day, but with a proviso that time and a half be paid for overtime in emergencies.

The new law, which became effective yesterday, is the first of its kind passed by any state and while it applies to women only, men will come under similar work regulations on Dec. 1, when the new 44-hour law affecting all workers over 18 years of age takes effect.

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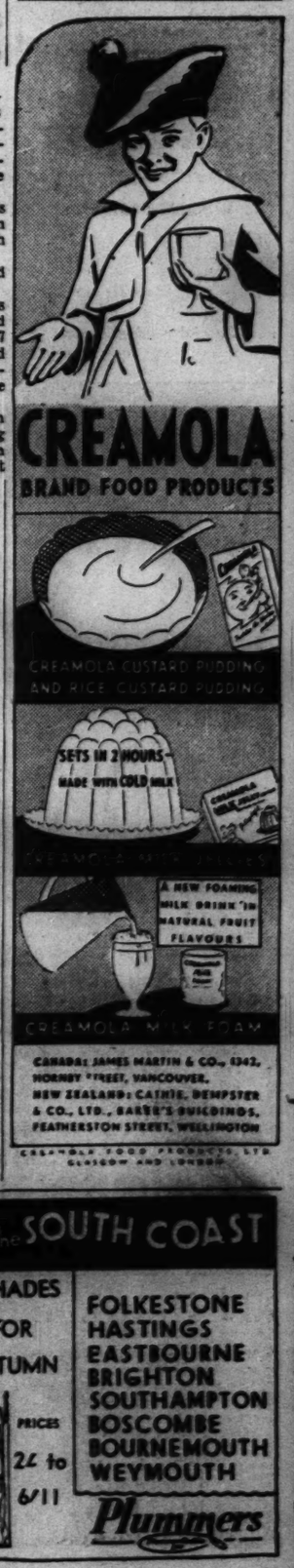
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Plummers

Raising Cotton by Machinery Has Broad Effect on Tenancy

(Continued from Page 1)

ants who seek to become landowners.

Planters note that this will draw their best tenant families from their plantations as many of them will become owners of farms themselves with federal aid.

With minimum wages being paid and services required only during the spring and fall, at the peak of the hoeing and picking seasons, sharecropper families are gradually moving from plantations to other areas.

Already planters in this area have complained of a shortage of day labor. Two large eastern Arkansas plantations, near Hughes, have brought in 300 Mexican laborers to harvest the cotton crop. News of the importation of the foreign labor has resulted in strenuous protests being launched by the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union which charges that sufficient labor is available in this area without bringing in outside help.

Union Is to Investigate

H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary of the union, has announced that the union will begin an immediate investigation to determine if the importation of the Mexicans has been done as a subterfuge to avoid "paying the union's wage scale."

The shortage of day labor and the rapid decrease in sharecroppers and tenants on plantations in Arkansas is also observed in northern Mississippi and Louisiana. Planters say that absorption of farm workers by private industry is also the cause, to a large degree, of the shortage of farm labor. Previously, planters have been able to obtain any number of laborers at a moment's notice from surrounding communities, but higher wages paid in industrial plants which are opening up in the mid-south are taking away hundreds of former farm workers.

Two thousand feet deep is the alluvial soil of the Mississippi River delta near Greenville, Miss. It was formed by the Mississippi and the Yazoo Rivers. Fifty years ago this area was famous for its long-staple cotton. Palatial river steamboats, during the season, would gather in 5000 to 8000 bales from each plantation. Many thousand hands and mules were employed on these plantations, which were profitable under the economic conditions of the time.

Land Went to Waste

Those conditions changed, but cotton-raising methods did not change with them. The boll weevil, absentee landlordism, and the debt-breeding tenant system kept the land and its workers too impoverished to develop new methods. Land was abandoned, trees overgrew once fertile acres, production so fell off that two years ago $20 an acre was a high price for the land.

A group of far-sighted men, who knew cotton, bought about 4000 acres of these lands. They were W. T. Flynn, H. B. Crosby and V. H. Nunnery of Greenville, Miss. This year, they began seriously their work of "reclamation," and did it with $25,000 of agricultural machinery—tractors, disc plows, planters, cultivators and choppers. Deep they plowed 2000 acres—tractors give the soil a working which the mule-plow cannot equal; they put it in excellent tilth; planted carefully selected cotton seed. They waged unremitting war against the boll weevil.

That cotton is now more than breast-high, and gives indications of producing at least a bale to the acre.

That is typical of the new farming which is coming into the cotton fields of the South.

The new methods, and the development of individual ownership to supplant the tenant system, are made possible, planters note, by the highways, which bring country folk into closer contact with towns and cities, where they absorb new ideas; and acquire greater familiarity with machinery which modern life forces upon them. Negroes form the largest element in the cotton fields, and there are few Negroes today, even deep in the country districts, who do not know something, at least, about automobiles. The younger generation is as familiar with machinery as the older was with the spade, and is going in as much for skilled as for manual jobs.

Better education, especially in the country schools, is giving all classes of cotton farmers, white as well as Negro, a more thorough understanding of agriculture; and the work of the former RA of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, and of the college extension courses and the county agents is yielding results.

The RA has graduated a number of former tenants into farm-operators, and many of these have bought and are planning to buy farms. It was recently announced that in Louisiana alone, men who formerly did not own farms have bought $2,000,000 of farm acreage from the federal land bank.

The size of this year's prospective cotton crop, about 15,000,000 bales, the heaviest since 1931, is illustrative of the better farming methods of today, for it is being produced on nearly 10,000,000 fewer acres a total of 34,192,000.

Acreage reduction has resulted in only the best land being devoted to cotton, and the cultivation on that intensified; on the other hand, the farmers are raising food and feed crops, developing diversification on a scale not possible under the tenant-and-credit system, in which every pressure was put upon the farmer to plant more and more of the money crop, cotton.

One gets a sense of the immensity of the problem from the fact that in Louisiana alone, there are 108,000 tenants on the 170,000 farms. Of those 108,000 tenants, 50,000 are sharecroppers, which means that the other farms average about two tenants each.

Nevertheless, the change is under way. It is being reflected in an interesting way in the country stores. Under the old system, the farmer took the clothes, the food, the seed and the merchandise which his supply-man gave him. Now, with money in his hand, he is able to demand that the stores stock what he wants, and the nationally advertised goods make just as large an appeal to him as to city folk. The stores are heeding that demand. A few years ago one rarely saw, for instance, packaged cereal goods in the country; now all stores carry them as a matter of course.

Tampa Area Prepares For Winter Tour Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 3—The Tampa territory is getting ready for the winter visitors. Spots that have always been popular with the natives, but little known to the tourists, are being dressed up in modern style.

For instance, what was once a marshy swamp filled with beautiful cypress trees is now known as "Cypress Gardens" and is attracting hundreds of visitors. Here are beautiful winding paths of cypress blocks, with gardenias, azaleas, tropical flowers of all descriptions.

Another natural spot of beauty that has heretofore been inaccessable is "Rainbow Falls." It now is one of the west coast's major attractions, known to the natives as plain Crystal Springs. Still another new tourist attractions is "Moon Lake Gardens." A short time ago the garden which is now so beautiful, was only a dense growth of tropical jungle. Today a lodge has been erected on the shores of this crescent lake.

Legislator

Mrs. Nell Scott
Member of Alaska Territorial Legislature

A Woman In the News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Mrs. Nell Scott, member of the House of Representatives, Thirteenth Alaska Territorial Legislature, is a home woman, who earned her living by stenographic work before her marriage. She came to Alaska in 1923, settling in Anchorage, the judicial site of the Third Division. Ten years later her husband was appointed to the post of Deputy U. S. Marshal at Seldovia, where they subsequently resided. During these years she devoted herself to home duties.

Her husband, prompted by her interest in legislative matters and her knowledge of political situations and opportunities, persuaded her to file for a candidacy in the Democratic primary. Yielding to his wishes, she sent in her filing to the office of the clerk of the court and commenced her campaign. Unlike most political aspirants, she participated in no political rallies, and made no canvassing tours. Instead, she stayed quietly at home and wrote personal letters to the voters in her district.

And she won!—first the primary, and then the election, rating third place on her ticket.

As legislator, Mrs. Scott carried out the policy of her campaign. She made no speeches on the floor, made no motions, except the one, by courtesy from the other members, to adjourn the Extraordinary Session, and she seconded none. Nor did she rise to explain her own bills. She seemed to follow the policy that action speaks louder than words, and she worked diligently and consistently on committees. She was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a member on Committees of Ways and Means, Fisheries, Highways, Territorial Institutions and Transportation.

She opposed reduction in educational matters, voted against the discontinuance of the bus service, and later voted for its re-establishment; she voted against discontinuing vocational education, on the ground that the upbuilding and progress of the Territory depend upon educational facilities and opportunities. She supported the Dimond bond bill, and a bill for the discontinuance of fish traps, both of which were defeated. She introduced a resolution to establish funds for an aged woman's home in the Territory, which she saw pass the House and go down to defeat in the Senate. Her only successful bill was the passage of an appropriation of $20,000 for a hospital in Seldovia.

In reviewing her legislative work, Mrs. Scott was firm in warning women about "showing the men things." Such an attitude, she said, spells defeat at the start; and after all, a woman's vote is only one, just as a man's is. And so far as finding men prejudiced against her, she shook her head, with a "no," and replied:

"There are no problems for a woman invading the precincts held for so long sacred to men, so long as she meets a man on his own level and does not expect favors because of her sex."

Roxy Theater Acquired By 20th Century-Fox

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Management of the Roxy Theater, ornate Manhattan movie palace, passed to the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation today, and Howard S. Cullman ended nearly five years of stewardship as receiver and trustee.

During his management Mr. Cullman transformed the theater, which had lost $200,000 in the six months before he took it over in December, 1932, into a moneymaker ranking with the best on Broadway. The total profit under his direction has been more than $600,000.

The reorganization plan under which Twentieth Century-Fox acquired the Roxy was approved in June by Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey. The plan gives the Roxy a 20-year first-run franchise on Twentieth Century-Fox films.

Sugar Bill: New Deal Paradox?

Wallace Sets Quotas Under New Act—Increase of 360,063 Tons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Continental cane and beet sugar producing areas received the bulk of increases in this year's sugar quota ordered yesterday by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace under the new sugar legislation.

Mr. Wallace increased the 1937 quotas by 360,063 tons to a total of 7,042,733 under the new legislation and then awarded 191,914 of the increase to beet and cane areas within the United States.

The increases over previously announced 1937 quotas for various supply sources and their new total quotas are:

Continental beet, 19,785 tons to 1,633,361; continental cane, 172,129 to 442,793; Hawaii, 11,866 to 988,551; Puerto Rico, 9446 to 840,954; Virgin Islands, 3934 to 9396; Philippine Islands, 49,562 to 1,085,304; Cuba, 92,115 to 2,014,538; foreign countries other than Cuba, 1000 to 27,610.

The new regulations reduced by 47,933 tons the amount of refined or direct consumption sugar that Cuba may supply. The new Cuban limit on refined is 375,000 tons. AAA officials said this was required under limitations set by Congress.

The refined quotas for other offshore areas were unchanged at 80,214 tons for the Philippines; 126,033 for Puerto Rico; and 29,616 for Hawaii.

Although the quota for full duty countries, foreign supply sources other than Cuba, was increased 1000 tons, AAA spokesmen said this increase would not be split among various nations. It was merely added to an unallotted reserve.

The initial 1937 quotas, established last January under the Jones-Costigan Act, fixed total quotas at 6,682,670 tons. The final 1936 quotas aggregated 6,812,687 tons.

All values are expressed in short tons, raw value.

Major Provisions Of New Sugar Bill

By the Associated Press

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 3

Here are the principal provisions of the sugar bill signed by President Roosevelt:

Divides the domestic market among producers on the continent, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, Virgin Islands and other foreign countries.

Provides raw sugar quotas expiring Dec. 31, 1940, three years from the date of expiration of the existing Jones-Costigan Act, which the new law replaces.

Refined quotas to expire March 1, 1940. These are a small percentage of the raw sugar imports allowed to come in from Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

A tax of 50 cents a hundred pounds on raw sugar to finance benefit payments to growers who comply with crop control and other regulations. The levy became effective with the signing of the bill.

Proponents of the new law have estimated the tax would yield $70,000,000 annually, or more than enough for benefit payments.

Cuba's Sugar Bill Awaits Signature

HAVANA, Sept. 3 (AP)—The cornerstone of Col. Fulgencio Batista's "three year plan"—the sugar industry co-ordination bill—has been voted by the House and now is awaiting President Federico Laredo Brus' promised signature.

Colonel Batista, Cuba's military leader, has the announced purpose of dethroning sugar as Cuba's king commodity in this legislation.

Action to spread sugar profits more widely was made the first step toward a more rounded national economy in which Cuba is to produce more of what she consumes and develop additional products for export.

Quota System and Attack on Monopoly Seen as Contradictory

By Harold M. Flemming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—President Roosevelt, while attacking monopoly in a statement as he signed the sugar bill, is charged in financial circles here with the paradox of having himself abetted a sugar monopoly. For he authorized with his signature a sugar quota system—a system amounting to planned economy—and critics here say that you can no more operate such a system without something akin to monopoly, discrimination and lobbying (though perhaps called by better names) than you can skin a soap bubble.

This is the story as financial New York largely sees it:

The cane sugar refiners had inserted in the original Jones-Costigan Act a limit on the amount of Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Hawaiian sugar that could be brought into the country in the white. They did so because they wanted to hang onto this refining business themselves, and make the insular growers send their raws to them to be refined. They wanted protection for their "capital investment," or their "vested interest," or whatever it may be called, just as the railroads keepasking for a "fair return on their investment."

Need for Protection

Of course, the refiners tell a sad story about their particular need of protection. The sugar refining business is in about the same state of "profitless prosperity" or "industrial maturity" as a good part of the New England textile business a few years ago. Watchmen go around through about 35 per cent of the refining capacity every now and then to sweep out the cobwebs.

Only one refinery has been built in the largest refining zone in the country, New York, in the last 10 years, and everybody calls that a "vest-pocket" refinery. Some $5,000,000 of San Francisco money was sunk in a refinery here in the 1920's at an almost total loss; there was no way to get business but to shade prices, and there was no profit in that.

The quota system didn't bring the refiners here any more business or any more profit. It curbed the country's consumption of cane sugar but froze the beet people in at their maximum capacity. So the refiners, it is said, are quite ready to discard the whole economic planning system in sugar, including the limits on insular refining. They see better chances of success in a free economy than a planned one. But, they say, if everybody is being protected, here is one point where that protection pinches us and we want some of it, too.

Parallel Called Faulty

Nor does the parallel often cited between England's one-time colonial policy and the place of the refiners in the present sugar system seem accurate. The British did try to protect home industries against the colonies, which is the grievance against our refiners. But they also tried to force the colonies to sell their raw products in the home country, which we don't do, and they tried to force the colonies to take their imports only from the Mother Country, particularly manufacturers, which we don't do, and these two policies were the principle grievances of the Sons of Liberty. They wanted to sell their products where they pleased, and they didn't like to have to take their tea from the East India Company. Our insular possessions are perfectly free to sell their sugar in the world market at 1.05 cents a pound if they can't sell it here at 3.50 cents duty-free.

But the real case against the Administration is a case of "tu quoque." The pot is calling the kettle black, so it is said. As sponsor of a planned economy, the Administration is hurling charges at the refiners borrowed from the dialectic arsenal of laissez faire people, it is charged. It asserts that the insular sugar growers are suffering discrimination, to protect the vested interest of the domestic refiner—a discrimination put through Congress by lobbying. But on this basis the whole quota system is a system of discrimination, to protect vested interests, put through Congress by legislative pressure, it is claimed.

Sugar Tariff Aims

For example, the sugar tariff has for 30 years protected the beet sugar industry and the domestic cane growers in Louisiana and Florida. The present quota system continues this protection, particularly for the beet growers, whose "quota" is no limit at all. Moreover, the quota system for the benefit of those in it, prevents those states outside of it from expanding their production.

The Florida people complain that without the quota system they could expand sharply and make money. The whole quota system is a nicely balanced, precarious political compromise, and it is specifically designed to prevent exactly what the Administration wants in the case of insular sugar growers—laissez faire to expand at will, it is claimed.

It is a system of protection of vested interests against somebody. The somebody is, presumably, the lower-cost producer. It is a system to prevent this fellow, wherever he turns up, from taking away markets and cutting prices, and thus destroying capital values, vested interests, and going concerns. It is based on the principle used by the cotton growers recently, for example, in their assertion that they are entitled to a "parity price" of 17 cents on cotton by virtue of the fact that they once had it. They complain that a free market, such as is ruled out in the sugar plan, has taken their parity price away from them.

Benefits to Consumers

Granted the principle of quotas, control systems, and economic plans, sugar quota, and the refiners seem to have at least as sound a case as anybody else in the game. Every ton of additional refining capacity allowed to the insular refiners is a ton of business taken away from the domestic refiners, on the bedrock principle of the planning and quota philosophy, that there isn't enough business to go round to everybody.

Boom in Sugar Beet Seeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Sugar beet seed yields averaging above a ton to the acre—which means around $85 profit—have set Arizona farmers to discussing the possibility that the irrigated valleys of the Copper State may take over the market of Germany and Denmark within a few years.

The harvest from 3200 acres is now virtually complete, with results so satisfactory that 5500 acres are being planted for threshing next summer. This is a progressive growth from 10 acres harvested in 1934, 1800 in 1935 and 2300 in 1936.

But for restrictions, Arizona would today be having a beet seed boom that might flood the market. But there is no open market. Beet seed is grown only under contract with the Western Seed Production Corporation, a subsidiary of several large sugar companies. The farmer must have suitable soil before a contract is signed; he must plant seed supplied by the corporation, grow the crop in general conformity with suggestions from its field representatives. In turn, he is guaranteed 8½ cents a pound for seed he delivers that reaches a certain standard.

Quality Is Stressed

Quality, no less than high yield, characterizes the Arizona beet seed crop. Germination tests average above 90 per cent, with a high mark of 96.5. Growers of beets for sugar count 80 per cent seed as good, and 90 per cent is extraordinary.

Yield and quality have improved steadily as Arizonans became more experienced in producing the new commodity, and many now claim that they can consistently thresh 3000 pounds an acre hereafter; indeed, one reached 3200 pounds this season on 80 acres. They have learned that it is usually advisable to subsoil the ground from 22 to 28 inches deep before planting, in order to insure good penetration of irrigation water. It is always advisable to fertilize with phosphate at planting time and again in the spring.

Some of the best yields have been on land that had been in lettuce or cantaloupes for several years. These crops occupy from 25,000 to 30,000 acres of Arizona farm land every year, and are always fertilized with both phosphate and nitrogen. Much of this material is leached below their root zones by irrigation water, and remains there to feed the deep rooting beet plant.

Imports Reduced

Up to five years ago, American beet farmers depended on Germany and Denmark for the 15,000,000 pounds of seed they require annually. Then the United States Bureau of Plant Industry began a campaign with the ultimate aim of making America independent of foreign beet seed supplies, which might be cut off in time of war. The Department of Agriculture estimates that 40 per cent of the seed necessary to plant the next sugar crop will come from Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico.

Beet seed production in this country is pretty well confined to the warm Southwest, where the plants can start growing in the fall, remain dormant for a brief period in the winter start growing again in spring, and be ready for threshing in summer. In places where the ground freezes, the roots have to be taken up, stored, and replanted.

Sugar: Farm vs. Housewife

(Continued from Page 1)

posed that it be worded in such a way as to restore the equilibrium lost after the Supreme Court decision. The President's statement, made at the time he signed the new measure indicates that, in his estimation, this balance has not been attained.

Discrimination Charged

The way the bill was originally written by the Department of Agriculture, refiners in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands would have been given opportunity to compete with domestic sugar factories, but cane and beet growers joined with mainland refiners to convince Congress that imports from the islands should be strictly limited. The Interior, as well as the Department of Agriculture protested these limits, contending that these offshore areas are integral parts of the United States and should not be discriminated against.

The general purpose and major provisions of the new sugar stabilization law have almost been lost sight of in the controversy between domestic and island producers. Briefly, it assures adequate returns through conditional payments to growers of sugar beets and sugar cane and the continuance of the quota system.

The sugar quota system is based on the power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in sugar. The quantities which respective areas may market are arrived at after careful consideration of the history of the production in each area and its present and future capacity.

Sponsors of the bill argue that the consumer will not be subjected to additional burdens but will profit from stabilization.

The President admits that consumer safeguards he had hoped to see in the law have broken down through continuation of the refiners' monopoly. He could not veto the bill, however, without dealing a hard blow at sugar growers. He did, however, exact from senators from sugar-producing states a promise that in future legislation they will see to it that the housewife is adequately protected.

Terminal Dedicated On Rogers Highway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—"Will Rogers Highway"—less colorfully known as United States Highway No. 66—has had its western terminal here officially dedicated.

A civic celebration here, witnessed by close friends and members of the family of the humorist, climaxed the move of Oklahoma, where Rogers' home town of Clamore is on the transcontinental route.

Travelers, according to the Automobile Club of Southern California, welcome the naming of the route as a return to the colorful names antedating the present system of cold numbers.

In coast-to-coast travel the several routes—still marked with numerals, however, by the prosaic Federal Bureau of Public Roads, have the alternate names of "Santa Fe Trail," "Broadway of America," "Yellowstone Route," "Old Spanish Trail," "Pike's Peak Ocean-To-Ocean Route," "Custer's Battlefield Route," and "Will Rogers Highway."

Principal cities on the latter are St. Louis, Mo.; Tulsa, Okla.; Albuquerque, N. M., and Needles, Calif.

Breakwater Work Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor breakwater is scheduled to be completed by Jan. 1, 1938, with a $1,350,000 War Department allocation. The final segment, 2500 feet in length, rounds out a 12,500-foot addition to the breakwater of 1912. The cost of the addition, since work began in 1932, is estimated at $5,600,000.

G. O. P. Is Divided in Opinion Of Holding of Mid-Term Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

local leader and every rank-and-file Republican something gripping for which to work.

It is recognized, of course, that regional meetings of state committeemen such as those which Chairman John D. M. Hamilton has begun to hold, and a national mid-term convention as suggested by former President Hoover may well do a great deal of good. But they are felt to be simply mechanical aids to the real inwardness of the situation, which turns on the emergence of a recognized Republican leader and relations with the insurgent wing of the Democratic Party.

Question Causes Discussion

Meantime, a certain amount of discussion rotates around the Hoover suggestion for a mid-term convention. The Associated Press today announces the results of a survey among various state committeemen, indicating a sharp division of opinion over the advisability of holding such a convention.

Reading between the lines, it is seen that the real division of opinion is not over holding a mid-term convention. While some Republicans may be apathetic to the affair, it is hard to see how anybody could oppose such a meeting on its own merits. Instead, such opposition as is expressed is really directed against a convention under the leadership of Mr. Hoover.

For, unfortunately for party unity, there is still a good deal of opposition expressed against the former President. Some feel that his suggestion of a mid-term convention was intended solely to promote his own desire for actual party leadership and the renomination. Others, more friendly toward Mr. Hoover, feel that popular feeling and memories of his administration still constitute too great an obstacle for the party to hurdle.

If Not Hoover, Whom?

Hence the whole discussion over a mid-term convention is rather synthetic, for the issue really concerns the party leadership. And if Mr. Hoover is not to be the leader, who is? Next in the nominal line of succession—indeed, outranking Mr. Hoover—is the late standard bearer, Alfred M. Landon.

But Mr. Landon is leading the pastoral—and oil-drilling—life in Kansas, persistently refusing to be drawn into national politics and only infrequently issuing public statements. There is even a good deal of doubt whether Mr. Landon will run for the Kansas senatorial seat up next year, now occupied by Senator George McGill (D). Mr. Hamilton, another Kansan, is said to have his eye on this seat.

Mr. Hamilton's own position as national chairman is precarious, and certainly not strong enough to qualify him as the national leader of the G. O. P. There is a powerful anti-Hamilton group in the Republican National Committee, and it has been stated on purportedly good authority that his resignation had been demanded by certain "powers-that-be," who now hold the party purse strings.

The Status of Vandenberg

The actual Republican leader of the moment, the man who scores most points against the Democrats and is most generally looked to, is of course, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan. But there is always the feeling that Senator Vandenberg may be a bit shop-worn, and also perhaps not manifestly of the caliber required for the job.

The Michigan Senator was in line for the nomination in 1936 and deliberately stepped aside because he felt any Republican candidacy in that year was hopeless. His tactics did not contribute to the Landon uphill struggle.

But during the latter weeks of the recent congressional session, Senator Vandenberg showed his familiar skill as a leader of the opposition and scored numerous points to establish himself in the party forefront.

Also coming up from the rank were two other Republican senators with everything except geography in their favor. They were Senators H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Massachusetts. Both displayed remarkable activity for the freshman term and have an unlimited opportunity on the national stage.

And There Is Ogden Mills

Alongside these holding public office, there is the redoubtable figure of Ogden L. Mills, whose recent book—published in part as a series of lectures in The Christian Science Monitor—has again pointed out to the party a course of constructive liberalism. Many there are who regard Mr. Mills as the ablest Republican in sight, with the most flexible mind. But the old arguments about the political availability of a man of great wealth, with Wall Street connections and so on, are always revived to Mr. Mills' disadvantage.

All in all, there is very little clarity ahead in the search for Republican leadership, except that furnished by Senator Vandenberg. The prime ingredient for party revival is still missing.

On the other side—the Democratic disunion—the Republicans have much to encourage them but a puzzling problem of tactics. How best can the Republicans attract to their ranks the dissident Democrats? The old question of changing the party name to make possible a coalition keeps reviving, and although this method is stoutly opposed, the problem remains of giving Southern Democrats, who would hate to vote Republican, a chance to express their opposition.

Reorganizing the Line

Exactly where an internecine struggle within the Democratic Party would leave the Republicans is by no means clear. If the struggle resulted in a victory for the anti-Roosevelt wing, it might constitute a bloc capable of winning an election. In a three-way split, all political rules are out of kilter, although G. O. P.'s "irreducible minimum" is a strong inducement to victory under such circumstances.

But, apart from nice words and bouquets proffered to the dissident Democrats, no steps have been taken to perfect a political alliance. This problem, too, remains to be handled.

It is against such big basic questions that today's discussion over organizational technique is held: to convene or not to convene. And the party's best friends are still much more interested in fundamentals than in details. They take the view that if you take care of the pounds, the pence will take care of themselves; a reversal of the old maxim which may be sounder politically than it is otherwise.

Eskimos Greet Ship Bringing Arctic Supplies

ABOARD S.S. NASCOPIE, Sept. 2 (CP—by Wireless) — A contented group of Eskimos greeted the Royal Air Mail steamer Nascopie when the far-northern supply ship entered the Arctic Bay Monday. It showed Canadian Government officials the wisdom of transplanting Eskimo bands when food supplies run low.

The Eskimos were moved a year ago to a new settlement on Arctic Bay, off Admiralty Inlet on the extreme northern tip of Baffin Island. They came originally from the north shore of Hudson Straits, where the seals were scarce. They were settled at Arctic Bay after a year at Dundas Harbor, Devon Island, farther to the north.

The party of 56 Eskimos didn't like Dundas Harbor when the Nascopie, carrying the eastern Arctic patrol of the Dominion Government visited them last year. They wanted to go back to Baffin Island. Maj. D. L. McKeand, who commands the patrol, loaded them, their 183 dogs, whale boats and kayaks on the Nascopie.

When the ship steamed into Arctic Bay a year ago, the faces of the Eskimos broke into wide grins. Here was where they wanted to stay, close to the schools of seals.

The Nascopie, carrying Royal Canadian Mounted Police, natural scientists and Government officials, is on her way back to civilization after touching Craig Harbor on Ellesmere Island, 600 miles from the North Pole and the farthest outpost of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Honduran Ship at San Pedro

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Believed to be the first merchantman to fly the flag of Honduras in Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, the Mayan Steamship Company's Telde arrived here recently with 21,000 stems of bananas from Panama. The owner is a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company, whose new banana terminal here was used in unloading the cargo before the Telde returned by way of Puerto Armuelles.

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WORCESTER

Forest Service Reaps Trees In Oregon as It Would Corn; Cuts 280 Daily Indefinitely

By William Atherton DuPuy
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN DAY, Ore., Sept. 2—Here is a forest area on which the ideal of timber cutting is being realized that it may continue to yield its forest products and to maintain a prosperous community throughout the centuries.

It is thought to be the only forest area in the United States that is being handled under contract on the basis of cutting only the old trees that have stopped growing and coming back each 30 years for a similar crop. Under this light cutting it is producing a profit to the Federal Government, which owns it, and to the contractor who is doing the cutting. It will go on doing just this indefinitely.

The Malheur National Forest, in which this ideal scheme is being operated, is in eastern Oregon. In the middle of it is Bear Valley, an open prairie 10 miles across. The mountains that rim the valley are covered with ponderosa pine, the chief lumber tree of the intermountain region. There are many ancient and noble trees on these mountain sides though the stand is not heavy since ponderosa always grows as an open forest. The setup, however, is such as to make a happy operating unit.

The United States Forest Service has written an ideal contract with the Edward Hines Lumber Company. Under that contract, the lumber company agrees to harvest the mature timber and let that which is not mature, no matter how big it is, stand.

Its harvesting will proceed at a rate that will maintain for an indefinite period a thrifty lumber business of a given size. It will proceed at a rate which, beginning at a certain point, will go around the valley and get back to the place where it started in 30 years. By the time it has completed the circle the older of the trees that it left on the occasion of its first cutting will have matured. An equal amount of timber may be harvested the second time around while still leaving many big tres that have not stopped growing. And so the circling of the valley and the harvesting of the ripe trees may go on forever.

This operation has been proceeding for two years. It is eminently satisfactory to the Forest Service. It is profitable to the contractors. If it could be generally applied, experts say, the problem of maintaining the forest lands of the nation would be solved.

This method of harvesting only mature trees and thus maintaining a forest, all of which is growing and producing a sustained yield, is interesting in its details. In every primeval forest there are certain proportions of trees that have got their final growth and are merely standing by against the time of decay or accident, such as being struck by lightning, or the attack of enemies. They are the old men of the forest. They are brittle and may blow down. They have not the vigor of the younger trees in resisting the attack of insects.

Hundreds of Years Old

But they are huge trees, possibly 400 to 500 years old. Their trunks, shoulder high, are 30, 40, 50 inches in diameter, contain many board feet of lumber. They are the trees of greatest profit of them all in the cutting.

The old trees are number fours, the next grade under them, verging on the time when they will stop growing, are number threes, the lusty youngsters are number twos, and the children of the forest are number ones.

The manner in which the final maturity of a tree, the time when it becomes a number four, may be quickly judged, is interesting. The growing number three tree is cone-shaped, has a central stalk that climbs upward every year. The central stem of the old tree has stopped its advance. The surrounding branches have caught up with it. It has become flat-topped. It has shed the branches lower down its trunk until only a few remain at the tip. These tend to point downward rather than straight out like those of younger trees. The bark of the number four tree, having stood many years without growth, has been worn smooth by the elements. The young tree is deep-grooved.

Representatives of the Forest Service who have come instinctively to recognize old age in trees, go through a tract and mark the stagnant mature trees for cutting. There are plenty of sturdy monarchs that they pass by. These are large enough for profitable harvesting but they are still growing, will contain more board feet, be more valuable, the next time around. The rule is that they are not to be cut as long as they are growing.

On the average but four of these big trees per acre are marked for harvest. The Hines Lumber Company fells these ripe trees from 70 acres every day. Under their contract they pay an average of $4.50 per tree which makes an acre yield $18. Seventy times 18 would be $1260 a day, gross, for the Government, on this cutting. There are certain costs of operation but a material net income should go on forever. To the company there are 280 of these prime trees every day, and it is the prime tree that works out advantageously and profitably.

Removing the old trees gives the younger ones a chance. Under the contract, the defective oldsters, even if they have no timber value, are cut, thus getting them out of the way. The forest is left in better condition for reproduction. Every item in it is growing. The eternal vigil of the service against fires is maintained. The cover that is conducive to its functioning as a watershed is retained. It continues to be a suitable refuge for wild life. It is undisturbed as a recreation area for the public which is coming in increasing numbers every year into the national forests. It escapes entirely that tragedy that comes to such an area when it is ruthlessly cut and burned, leaving only bare hillsides and charred stumps behind.

But above and beyond all this is the maintenance of an industrial community. In the center of Bear Valley the town of Seneca has been established. It is the home of 200 loggers who work on this contract and their families, has a total population of 600, an exclusive logging community. There is not a neighboring village for many miles.

Are Old Time Native Stock

These loggers, however, are a different sort of people from what might be expected. In the first place these working men of the West are old time Americans. Towheaded children play in the streets and modishly dressed schoolgirls consume ice cream sodas at the store. So peaceful is the community that it has not been necessary to create even the office of constable.

Strange to say, these loggers, usually a very migratory group, are buying their homes in Seneca. They earn top wages of their kind, here in the Northwest, and, under this scheme of harvesting timber, their jobs are permanent. Everybody works so prosperity is general. Throughout the depression not a cent of government money has been spent in Seneca for relief.

The town seems to need almost no governing agency. If the community which is least governed is best governed Seneca should stand high. The logging bosses have automatically assumed a sort of authority that seems to be sufficient. Any man who gives evidence of being undesirable is, through an understanding among the bosses, denied employment and so is forced to move on.

This logging operation supports also the mill town of Hines, population 1200, 30 miles away, where 400 men have permanent work. Add to them the population of Seneca, in the vast solitudes of Bear Valley, and you have 1800 people altogether who are maintained by this enterprise and who should remain prosperous and productive indefinitely.

Egan Heads Order of Moose

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2 (AP)—William J. Egan, of Newark, N. J., was elected Supreme Dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose yesterday at the lodge's forty-ninth annual convention. Frank La Belle, Waltham, Mass., was named as a counsellor.

Convenience Comes With Small Car or Large

Wide-Seated Car and Bumpless Road
Upper—Willys Low-Priced Coupe
Lower—Goodrich Extension Slip Being Inserted in Concrete Highway

Capaciousness in Contrast With Smugness
Upper—Luggage Compartment of Chrysler Five-Passenger Custom Imperial Sedan
Lower—British Ford 10; a "Baby" Somewhat Grown Up

Housing Bill Aid Can Go to Cities In Thirty States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—Thirty states now have laws enabling their cities to participate in the $526,000,000 low-cost housing program, approved by President Roosevelt.

The Wagner Housing Act, just signed by the President, provides for a decentralized housing program, to be carried on by municipal housing authorities. Five states passed laws authorizing local bodies to carry on slum clearance back in 1933. Twenty-five have followed suit since. Most of the state laws are patterned after a model drawn up by the housing division of the Federal Public Works Administration.

Under the new housing law, the United States Housing Authority in the Department of the Interior, will make loans to local authorities for construction of projects and later grant subsidies to make low rents possible.

In general, House Authority laws provide for the creation of agencies in cities, towns and counties which are corporate entities distinct from other political divisions. These authorities have power to construct dwelling accommodations for persons of low income and to issue bonds to finance such projects.

The principal function of the new federal agency will be to approve applications for loans and see that project plans are carried out. The Federal Government is authorized to lend up to 90 per cent of the construction cost.

President Roosevelt is expected to issue an executive order soon formally establishing the new national authority and naming a director.

States not eligible to participate in the housing program because of lack of proper legislation are Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

Veterans Cheer As Gov. Lehman Denounces War

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—Governor Lehman of New York pointed to "more than 100 years of peace between the United States and Canada" yesterday as an example to the world of peaceful international relations.

Thousands of delegates to the National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars came to their feet, applauding as Governor Lehman declared: "America does not seek war; in the greatest majority we hate war. The present picture of the world, with war raging in many parts . . . should be a challenge to every veteran. It is your duty to make war hated, abhorred and unwanted.

"You and other vets who have sacrificed can make known to this and succeeding generations the horror of war, your knowledge gained through experience . . . can make known the suffering and anguish of war. You have the right to ask that we be adequately prepared against . . . ruthless, self-seeking nations.

"After preparedness, you have the right to ask that profits be taken out of war. Finally and above all, you have the right to ask that the country pursue a path of peace."

Kansas City Baker Fails To Get Processing Taxes

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves ruled yesterday against a baker attempting to recover processing taxes paid to a flour mill company.

He held that the Washburn Crosby Flour Mills, with headquarters at Minneapolis, was not required to return taxes paid in by the O'Connor-Bills, Inc., of Mattoon, Ill.

Automobile Makers Foresee 5,000,000 Production Year

Motors and Motorways

Reports of automatic transmissions, a new crop of "puddle jumpers," knees on four wheels and higher prices for 1938 cars, gave pause this week to the most significant prediction of the current season . . . a 5,000,000 unit production year.

Not since the market crash of 1929 and only twice before in the history of the motor industry, has the production of trucks and passenger cars exceeded 5,000,000 units. And during the strikes of last spring, manufacturers were reluctant to predict that factories of the automobile industry would be able to turn out 5,000,000 cars and trucks for 1937.

But current reports of factories working at full blast, with monthly production totals exceeding those of 1936 by 12 to 15 per cent, have revived hopes of car makers that this year would see the automotive industry within striking distance of the highest peaks of prosperity ever attained in the factories.

Even as this column goes to press, the last 1937 car is rolling off production lines to get ready for the early unveiling of 1938 models. Many of the new models will be informally displayed right after Labor Day, while the formal New York Show opening will come on Oct. 27, the earliest in its history.

Selecting at random from figures indicating energetic activities in the motor field, there is Oldsmobile, with a new all-time high in sales for the first seven months. Oldsmobile had produced 141,665 units this year up to Aug. 20, compared with the previous high of 137,014 in 1936. During the first 10 days of August, Oldsmobile's production was 63 per cent ahead of last year.

Studebaker reported sales of cars and trucks for the first seven months as 25 per cent ahead of 1936. July figures for Buick revealed the breaking of sales records that had stood for 10 years. Sales of Buicks for the last 10 days in July exceeded the days immediately following the introduction of 1937 models.

All-time sales peaks for July were surpassed by Cadillac-La Salle. An increase of 45 per cent in shipments over last year was noted by Graham-Paige for the first eight months. Willys, which came back in this banner year, had sold nearly 70,000 cars by the beginning of August.

These indications of rising prosperity are reflected throughout the entire industry. No one seems to have been left out. Yet, despite returning prosperity, prices for 1938 cars will probably be higher than this year.

Holding Price Range

What effect will rising prices have upon the 1938 automobile turnout? Some manufacturers are preparing to answer this question with smaller and hence cheaper models.

With the resumption of production by the Austin bantam car at Butler, Penna., and the mounting success of Willys with its 30-miles-on-a-gallon car, Chrysler looks again into the small car field with growing restlessness. Indications are that Chrysler will add the "Keller" to its lines, to be announced probably about midwinter.

Normal wheel-base is promised, but trimmings will be cut and weight lowered to keep the car within the $500 price range.

Engine Stays in Front

The Lincoln-Zephyr aims to keep in the limelight in 1938, with changes in the forward end that promise to be no less than startling.

Looking from the rear, the changes will not be noticeable. But the front appearance will not be unlike that of the low-slung Cord, in that the nose will be solid steel, according to rumors, although the contours will be somewhat different from those of the Cord.

The front has been sloped and streamlined, but shows no louvres or grille, like the 1937 models. Instead, the grille will be smaller and located near the lower extremity of the forward end, to act as an air scoop.

Originally, it was intended to have the Zephyr engine in the rear. A special body was built to accommodate this design. But at the last minute it was decided that the time for rear engines had not arrived, so the design was altered. This would indicate that Ford will not produce the rear-engined car, upon which he is known to be working.

Transmission and Gear

Automatic transmissions are known to be coming in the Oldsmobile as optional equipment this fall, and there are strong rumors that Buick will also be so equipped, in addition to having four knees instead of two.

Bodies on Chevrolet next season will be three inches wider between wheel housings, but in general will carry out the 1937 design, continuing the streamline crease across the cowl and front door. For Packard, there are rumors of some sort of automatic gearshift, in addition to slightly altered body lines and steel top. Distinct departures are promised in many of the instrument panels.

Suiting the Eye

Chrysler has been having some fun lately in designing. In working out the front design for 1937 cars, artists tried their best to develop a profile which would give the impression of speed, even when the car was standing still.

The rounded top of the radiator shell, giving way to a vertical front line, was something, but far from all, that engineers desired. It was all right for 1937, but not for 1938. Next season's car will reveal a trend toward increasing the slope of the front line inward and bringing the top further outward in a sort of overhang.

Even Chrysler engineers, however, are said to have deep respect for the lines of the Lincoln-Zephyr. It is reported that they studied the Zephyr before going to work on the 1938 models. For the best all-round design of 1937, Buick has received plenty of consideration.

Telltale for Brakes

Now comes an invention like weather forecasting instruments, which flashes a red light on the dashboard when the brakes need fixing. The device takes no chances, says the Associated Press, but flashes on when the car fails to stop within 25 feet while traveling 20 miles an hour. The inventor, R. J. Alden of New York, has successfully demonstrated his device to safety experts.

Assurance of an education with complete freedom from financial worry while attending any institution of higher learning they may select was accorded last night to four American boys by the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild.

They are the winners of the $5000 university scholarships offered as national awards in the Guild's 1937 model car design and Napolednic coach - building competitions—Theodore Mandel, 14 years old, of Detroit; Charles Bangert Jr., 19, of London, Ohio; Orville G. Backey, 15, of Sheboygan, Wis.; and Edward F. Sendek, 19, Monessen, Penna.

New 'Lie Detestor' Lists Emotions By Hand's Electricity

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 3 (AP)—The palms of the hands detest lies.

The evidence of this and workings of an electrical apparatus, the "lie detestor," which catches the hand currents that flow with lies, was described to the American Psychological Association here today by Prof. Christian A. Ruckmick, of the University of Iowa.

The "detestor" is a couple of bits of metal fastened to the palm. Fine wires conduct currents that flow from the palms to a galvanometer.

These currents, known as the galvanic skin response, have been known for years but the reported accuracy in reading them is a recent step of natural science.

Reason Still a Theory

The currents are known to be connected with the sweat glands. But why they flow, Professor Ruckmick said, is still only theory. Apparently the emotions cause increased activity of the sweat glands.

It is believed, he said, that this slight, extra flow causes the glands to act like electrical condensers. For a few seconds, usually about seven seconds after an emotion, the glands apparently collect and store up the natural currents of the skin, the same as condensers.

Then they discharge their electricity. The result is an extra current. It shows on a galvanometer needle and is said to faithfully depict emotion. That is, the stronger the emotion, the more the current. Fear and anger cause larger deflections than any other emotions. That, said Dr. Ruckmick, may be because these two are the most primitive of emotions.

Use of "Lie Detectors"

As a lie detector, Dr. Ruckmick predicted the electrical "detestor" would in time be more useful than the blood pressure and breathing methods now more generally used. It can be used, he said, with less inconvenience to the person under test.

No voluntary control over sweat gland activity has been discovered, he added. He has used it in criminal cases. While it does not fail to record lies, it makes no visible distinction between a lie and any other emotion, he said, and it records pleasure as readily as hate.

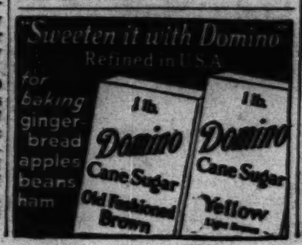
Dogs and Hogs Balance In Average Tax Value

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 3 (AP)—Dogs are worth practically as much as hogs in Nebraska, at least to tax collectors. W. H. Smith, state tax commissioner, has reported that the average value of the dogs on the 1937 tax rolls is $10, compared to $10.60 for hogs.

There are, however, far more hogs than dogs on the tax lists. Mr. Smith said the total valuation for hogs was $5,851,879 compared to $1,220,605 for dogs. Drought, he said, cut the number and value of hogs in half as compared with 1936.

Eskimos' Regions

Regions inhabited by the Eskimos extend from Bering Strait over the northern coast of America and its group of Arctic Islands to the east coast of Greenland.



Draft of Constitution Laid Before Convention

By Telly Huntington
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
Sept. 22, 1787

After a day's recess the Federal Convention today received what, except for minor details and possible last-minute changes, is evidently the final draft of the frame of government which it has labored through the summer to produce.

Dr. Johnson of Connecticut reported from the committee of style, of which he is chairman, a complete copy of the proposed new Constitution incorporating additions and amendments worked out in the deliberations since the committee of detail reported on Aug. 6 and embodying some rearrangements and changes of phraseology to give a smoother flow or greater clarity or to eliminate redundancy.

The greater part of this work, it is understood, was turned over to Gouverneur Morris, a member of the committee whose writing is noted for its terseness and pungency in contrast to the ponderous formality of the language of most of his contemporaries in American public life. The fact is that while Morris is a lawyer and financial expert, he is even more facile as an entertaining conversationalist, and from the days of his graduating address on "Wit and Beauty" at King's College has been interested in English composition.

Frequent Speakers

He with James Wilson, also of Pennsylvania, and James Madison, another member of the committee, have been the three most frequent speakers in the convention. Mr. Wilson, it is said, has also had a hand in polishing up this final draft of the document under scrutiny, though not on the committee, for he has gone over it with the practiced eye of a legal scholar to test the exactness and accuracy of the wording.

Most conspicuous of the contributions made by the committee of style is the development of a preamble to the Constitution. The committee of detail had begun simply, "We the people of the States of (naming the 13) do ordain, declare, and establish the following Constitution for the Government of ourselves and our posterity." Now this is elaborated to read:

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Word 'Congress' Used

Another noticeable change is that the legislative establishment is now called the Congress of the United States, this term being substituted throughout for the term, National Legislature.

One new phrase of legal significance appears in the section laying limitations on the states. After the prohibition of ex post facto laws occurs the addition, "nor laws altering or impairing the obligation of contract." This evidently is in response to the discovery stated some days ago by John Dickinson, after the deputies thought the point had been covered, that "ex post facto" does not include retroactive civil laws but only criminal laws.

Another point of interest is that the copy contains the clause forbidding the new Congress to lay duty on any articles exported. Edmund Randolph yesterday listed the power to tax exports as one of his objections to the general plan, evidently supposing this ban to have been dropped in the Livingston committee report which formed the slave trade compromise.

It was Mr. Morris who proposed referring the export tax clause to the committee along with the subject of navigation acts. From his inclusion of it in the present copy, however, he evidently accepts the view expressed by Mr. Sherman that this prohibition, having already been adopted, was not referable, and hence was not affected in the committee report.

Overriding of Veto

Following the submission of the draft to the house, Hugh Williamson moved that the proportion required in Congress to override the negative of the President should be changed back to two thirds instead of three fourths. He had himself proposed the higher figure, he acknowledged, but has since been convinced it would put too much in the power of the President.

There was considerable debate on the point and the motion at length was carried by a narrow vote.

Colonel Mason declared he wished the Constitution were prefaced with a bill of rights—the subject being raised by a request for a guarantee of jury trials in civil as well as criminal cases. From the state constitutions such a bill could be prepared quickly, he said, and "would give great quiet to the people."

Mr. Gerry moved for a committee to prepare a bill of rights, but the roll of the 10 States present was unanimously against it as being unnecessary.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the eighty-second edition of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Having now received the polished document from the second of its drafting committees, the Committee of Style, the convention is impatiently making last-minute revisions and corrections in the new Constitution preparatory to signing it. Today: Convention receives final draft of Constitution.

Tomorrow: Delegates dot "i's" and cross "t's" of text.

Liquor Men Paid $196,875

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Treasury announced today 7879 Massachusetts retail liquor dealers paid $25 each during the year ended June 30 for special occupation stamps.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Expressing College With Mix-and-Match Outfits

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Campus This Season Full Of 'Mix-Ups'

Sweaters, Jackets, Skirts, Blouses, Thrown Together To Make Smart Ensembles

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

A word to wise college girls! Whatever is the size of your budgets, give your major attention to sweater and jacket suits. It will be no hardship, for, as you can see by consulting our illustrations, these items are, this season, full of excitement. Notice the wrap-around skirt with fringed edge and fastened on the hip with leather straps. Notice the leopard-cat cardigan and the suède jacket-blouse. College shops are exuberant with items which solicit only the originality and taste of the girls who buy them to produce, through multiple combinations, a wardrobe whose effect is impressive and interesting, even when it is, in fact, composed and re-composed from a very moderate number of pieces.

To make the trip to college, whether by train, motor or subway, one needs, however, not these campus clothes but a suit, or, if it is still warm, a dress.

Suits That Say "Campus"

Suits can be as collegiate as skirts and sweaters. Indeed, one of the kilted, pleated, gored or wedge-inserted skirts that swing in fashion's belfry at present and will be companions to sweaters on the campus, can be worn with a tailored blouse, perhaps of mohair, perhaps of an alpaca type of rayon, or of jersey or of one of the new two-tone or deeply-grained bark-like rayon crepons. The coat can be a boxy garment of shaggy fleece, or nubbed wool or plaid tweed, either with squared or raglan sleeves, dramatic buttons and low-placed, perpendicular slit pockets. Now, what makes this outfit a suit, instead of merely three units worn together, is usually a lining in the coat, matching the skirt—presuming this to be of some gay color and weave. The same effect of unity can be achieved by means of home tailoring, when it is desirable to associate garments that were not bought as an ensemble, if the skirt material can be matched and used on the collar and cuffs or as bindings along edges and on pockets. Even an ascot like the skirt will go far to compose the separate pieces into an ensemble.

Another popular type of fall suit has a light-weight, unlined, fitted jacket of classic cut, made of the same fabric as the skirt but of contrasted color. Tuxedos are shown to accompany one-piece frocks.

For Football Games

The three-piece suit becomes a necessity, at least in the north, when the football season and other late autumn phenomena make their claims. The classic model is always with us, but more novel is a slim skirt topped by a bell-hop jacket fastened down the front with a zipper. Over the suit can be worn a swagger coat, one that is fitted and belted, or a reefer, and they are likely to be collared with raccoon, badger, wolf or beaver. Such coats are intrinsically appropriate to wear with all suits and dresses of the sports type; but in college their capacity may be stretched so that they function also for evening wraps.

A fur coat adds greatly to the comfort of a cold winter and of ball games. In buying furs it is well to remember that price does not go hand-in-hand with durability. Many of the most expensive pelts are the most perishable ones, whereas the rugged coats that look appropriate and feel cozy around college can be bought at prices not immoderate when their life expectancy is taken into consideration.

After indulging intensively in harmonized units, most girls feel that one-piece dresses are a pleasant change. These are what she brings out of her closet for dates and hangs in her wardrobe suitcase for week-end parties.

In choosing them for the collegiate season she will distinguish herself if she assembles models that express student life not the life of a débutante. The difference is often subtle, but it is present for her to discover.

For instance, there is something redolent of intra-mural criterions in those shirt-waist frocks that wear big suède pockets, two on the bodice and one, perhaps, on the left hip; and in bodices that close with large hooks and eyes of pigskin; and in "half and half" dresses whose bodices wear, in color contrast, sleeves and back of knitted wool; and in dirndls of flowered challis.

Knit dresses are also featured. They show a variety of motifs and are knit with yarns of so many twists and combinations that they differ interestingly in pattern and texture.

The shirt-waist style persists throughout, from runabout models to date frocks, the material expressing the function. Monotony can be avoided, however, by princess silhouettes, suspender dresses, and even those that are molded with sophistication, implying a carefully corseted figure.

Among the most attractive fabrics for all-day dresses are the new spun rayon homespuns and hopsacking. "Thick-and-thin sheers, ribbed sheers, suède-like sheers, chenille-like rayons are a few of the very many textiles offered. For important dresses silks are in favor and satin-backed georgettes and crepes, while velvet and velveteen will have a great vogue.

Dark colors express the autumn season and prevail at present. Brown and rust are to the fore; blue, purple, green appear in many shades and tones.

The décolletages of evening frocks for college girls are conservative and the very low backs are not worn. Otherwise, they show about the same variety that is offered in models for older women. Both flimsy and stiff materials are employed and the character of the fabric determines the silhouette. Brown is used considerably in evening frocks and black holds its own. White and the pastels, however, seem in happier harmony with youth. Molded bodices and skirts that flare widely below the knees and others that are gathered into the waistline, promise a rhythmical grace to dance floors in collegiate communities.

Charmante Studio

Upper Row: Left—These Two College Seniors Wear Coats Appropriate for Campus and for Football Games, and Also Permissible as Informal College Evening Wraps. One Coat Is an Imported Diagonal Tweed Reefer With Notched Beaver Lapels and Leather Buttons; the Other, a Short Boxy Style of Ombre Dyed Lamb Lined With Green Tweed, Which Matches Her Six-Gored Skirt. Lord and Taylor. Center—This Freshman Wears a Sleeveless Cardigan of Leopard Cat Over Sweater of Dark Brown Imported Shetland With Popular Brook Type of Neckline. Skirt of Imported Shetland, Knife-Pleated Below Hip-Yoke. Bonwit Teller. Right—Black Velveteen Suspender Dress in Tyrolean Style, With Appliquéd Challis Roses on Belt. Black Felt Hat Trimmed With Similar Challis Roses and a Bright Green Cord to Match Green Silk Blouse. Lord and Taylor

Lower: Left—Wrap-Around Skirt of Kiltie Type, One Half Pleated From Thigh-Length Yoke, the Other Half Straight. It Buckles With Leather Straps, and the Edge of the Wrap-Around is Narrowly Fringed. Note the Amusing Scotch Clan Symbol, the Falcon Claw, Worn Toward Hem. Imported Cashmere Sweater of Rose to Match a Stripe in Plaid. Scotch Cap in Dark Green Felt. Bonwit Teller. Center—Black Velveteen Date Dress With Princess Silhouette and Full Skirt. Square Neckline Outlined in Grosgrain Ribbon to Match Bows, Which May Be Rose, Royal Blue, or Emerald Green. Lord and Taylor. Right—Dressed for the Village! Short-Sleeved Jacket Blouse of Bright Blue Suede, Scalloped Around Edges, Topping a Checked Flannel Skirt, After Molyneux, Fan-Pleated From Stitched Thigh-Length Yoke. Her Ascot Matches the Skirt and Is Pinned With Silver Brooch Matching Her Saddle Bracelet. Bonwit Teller

A Favorite Luncheon Menu

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

With little time to select a menu for a luncheon for three other women and myself one day, I decided upon three recipes which I have used with great success at various times for family meals. The luncheon was filling, yet dainty and attractive. Perhaps it will solve a rush luncheon problem for someone. The menu was: Dutch potato salad served hot and garnished with parsley; tomato aspic in lettuce cups; hot rolls and butter; Dream Apple Crisp with whipped cream; beverage.

Dutch Potato Salad

Fry
3 slices of bacon, cut fine; remove bacon pieces from pan, and in the grease brown
1 pound of frankfurters, skinned and sliced; add
½ green pepper, cut fine, and
½ stalk celery, cut fine. Pour over this mixture
½ cup water in which has been mixed
2 tablespoons sugar and
2 tablespoons vinegar. Return cut bacon to mixture, and cook all together for 15 minutes. Stir into this
8 small potatoes which have been boiled with the jackets, peeled and cut in cubes. Simmer for 10 minutes.

Salt and pepper to taste. Serve hot, garnished with parsley. Excellent for buffet suppers or Sunday evening meals, also.

Spicy Tomato Aspic

Simmer together for half an hour
1 quart can tomatoes
½ small onion, cut fine
½ bay leaf
8 whole cloves
½ teaspoon red pepper
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar. Strain and add
1½ envelopes gelatin, which has been soaked in
⅔ cup cold water. Add
1 teaspoon lemon juice and
1 teaspoon cider vinegar. Mold in individual molds and serve in lettuce cups with mayonnaise in which a little chopped onion, chopped parsley and chopped pimiento, amount to taste, has been mixed.

Dream Apple Crisp

Use a baking dish about 13 inches long by 7 inches wide, or one equivalent to that space. Fill it three quarters full with
Sliced apple wedges, as for pie. Over this pour
½ cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon, and
¼ cup water. Top with a crumbly mixture prepared by mixing with the fingers:
1 cup flour
1 cup white sugar, and
¼ pound butter.

Bake in moderate oven (325° F) for about ½ hour, or until apples are soft and crumbly mixture is browned. When cool, cut in large squares—about six servings come from the above-sized pan—and serve with a mound of whipped cream and a cherry on each square.

In serving this luncheon I used divided glass plates, the potatoes on the large section, the aspic on a small section and the cup on another small section. Bread and butter plates (individual) were used for the rolls and butter. The dessert stood ready on a serving table next to me, and was served after the main course plates had been passed to me and placed on the side table.

(Mrs.) K. S.

Have You Ever Served Pineapple Baskets?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems more than a little strange that for so many years housewives have gone along laboriously trimming away the natural beauty of the pineapple and consigning it to the refuse pail instead of serving this fruit in its own attractive shell. Its lovely red-brown skin with its fascinating geometric markings, its tuft of spearlike green leaves certainly seem designed to add zest to the enjoyment of its delicious flavor. This year's hostess and house-wife is treating this popular fruit with more appreciation of its decorative value.

The very simple preparation is done in the following way. Wash the whole pineapple and dry well. With a stout, sharp knife, beginning at the base, cut lengthwise into halves, clear through the tuft of leaves. Cut these pieces again into halves.

Next, run the knife through close to the skin of each section and cut the fruit part away from it, being careful not to cut through the strip of core at either end. Then slip the knife just beneath the core and cut from end to end, leaving a tough little bridge to hold base and leaves together. Remove the loosened fruit and the result is four receptacles with pheasant-like tails.

The juicy fruit is then to be diced, sweetened or not, as the taste dictates, mixed with other dicings of more colorful fruits or left by itself, and heaped back into its original place. Garnished with fresh mint sprigs, this is at once a dish picturesque in appearance, delightful to the eye as well as to the palate, easy to manage in the eating.

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At Holiday House

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, we're going to Holiday House as usual," explained Josephine, the young daughter of my old college friend, as I asked about their plans for the summer.

And to the uninitiated the lilt in her voice would bring up a wonderful vision—a dream house, built of logs probably and nestling among the pines, where the family could sit on the porch and catch a glimpse of the lake off in the distance; or perhaps it was down by the stream where the rushing waters furnished a mountain lullaby. And, of course, there would be a big fireplace for roasting marshmallows and popping corn, for the evenings are always cool enough for a fire in the Rockies. All this you'd visualize as you'd hear her talk, for her summer was full of happy plans.

♪ ♪ ♪

And then—during the summer you'd find yourself in Palmer Lake, and you'd decide to see "Holiday House" for yourself and what a surprise it would be! For "Holiday House" couldn't possibly nestle for two very good reasons. In the first place it is much too tall for its width, and somehow you just can't imagine a tall house nestling—and then there is nothing to nestle to, for "Holiday House" sits almost alone, with only a few trees in the yard which have been transplanted from home. There are no soughing pines within a block. And it isn't built of logs, just clapboards painted a sturdy brown and tan. As you sit in the car trying to become adjusted, you look for the rock fireplace—for remember all these things are your own imagination, never has any member of the family led you to believe they were there, you just assumed from the name of the place and the joy in the family voices that some of these things existed. But you see no sign of a rock chimney. So you get out of the car, go into the little gate and drop the knocker, just to make sure that THIS really is the place you are looking for.

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A few seconds later the whole family come to greet you, and then you are inside, being given a royal welcome, the kind you knew you'd get at "Holiday House." The living room is not the big spacious place you'd visualized; but the chairs are comfortable, and the walls are covered with the most gorgeous Indian pictures (old calendars you are to discover later). Everywhere you see books, not the latest editions but the kind you always intend to read but somehow never quite find the time. And there are good lamps, too. What a joy it would be after all, to settle down here by the fire. . . . Then you'd bring yourself up with a start! The fireplace! Where is it? In the corner you'd see a coal oil stove, and after a while you'd go out in the kitchen to help with the lunch you'd just have to stay for, and there you would see a coal oil cook stove with a pan of fresh brownies just coming out of the oven. Other folks might have sinks in this town, but you see the mother take her water from a bucket, and later the son goes out to re-fill it from the pump.

And what fun it all is!

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There is a big table, for often the grandparents and the aunts and uncles and the cousins crowd around it—and oh! what a good lunch it is, just what you would have imagined! As you sit around the table you learn why there can't ever be a fireplace, for "Holiday House" is too tall and not firm enough to have a big chimney at one side, and amid gales of laughter you'd learn that it is wired to a tree to keep it from toppling over some windy winter night. You'd also learn that an oil stove sends out a lot of heat, and you'd ALMOST believe, after hearing its many advantages, that it was really better than a fireplace.

After lunch you are urged to lie down in the hammock stretched between two trees, and as you doze off for a restful little cat-nap, somehow you forget that "Holiday House" hasn't a screened porch with a view of the lake in the distance.

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Later in the afternoon you look regretfully at your shiny new car and announce that you MUST be leaving, but you promise to come back, for you know by this time that it would take weeks to enjoy "Holiday House." There would be a trip to a deserted camp where you could cook breakfast on an open fire. M-m-m, you can almost smell the bacon and eggs! Or there might be a hike up the canyon to the ice caves, where icy waters rush forth all summer and where the Colorado columbines bloom until mid July. Or maybe you'd just like to take a walk down the road into the glen, where you'd stop to throw rocks in the creek, then up the long winding trail to the mountain on the other side. The mother tells you that you really should come early in the spring to take this walk, and if you are very fortunate you might see the evergreens in "bloom," covered with tiny red buds which come some years before the growth starts and which fairly glow at sunrise.

If you bring your suit you can go swimming in the lake—shivery cold at first, but pretty soon you'd find there are warm currents now and then, and when you get out there's the white sandy beach, just like the sea shore.

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And then there's the jalloppie—but that is another story. And maybe you can come up at Christmas time—but that, too, is another story. And as you put in the clutch you know why that mother and two children always look forward to a summer at "Holiday House." Devoid it may be of all the things you thought had to be in a mountain cabin, but replete it always will be with the spirit of joy and adventure. Something new, something different every day—and all at so little expense.

And some day when you do go there for a visit you will be saying, "Yes, I'm spending some time with friends at 'Holiday House,'" and you won't be able to conceal the lilt in your own voice.

J. E. C.

(A Friday Column)

GARDENING

Bulbs for Fall Planting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As every gardener knows, in order to have a lovely garden in the early spring, spring-flowering bulbs must be planted in the fall. If by any chance the fall planting of tulip bulbs is overlooked the gardener will be greatly disappointed next April and May when the glowing tulips are missing from his garden.

September is the month in which to start planting.

Tulips are, perhaps, the most popular of all the spring bulbs due, probably, to their remarkable brilliance and their wide range of color. Tulips have been divided into several classes, each class having definite characteristics. The Darwin Tulips which bloom in May have tall straight stems with bowl-shaped slightly flaring flowers, and their color range is practically unlimited. These are the kinds to plant in bold groups in front of low deciduous shrubs and evergreens. They may be planted any time before the ground freezes and each bulb should be planted four or five inches deep.

The Cottage varieties of tulips differ from the Darwins in their flowers, which are more graceful and lilylike. Many of the most beautiful tulips in the world belong to this family. Another class is known as the Breeder tulips. These are very tall and handsome, generally of subdued colorings. Beautiful purples, bronze, dull yellows, old rose and mahogany shades are found among the Breeders. Because of their colors, dull and unobtrusive, it is best to plant the Breeders where they will receive sunshine most of the day, thus adding brilliance to them. They bloom late. The Breeders with their unusually long stems are particularly valuable for cutting purposes.

♪ ♪ ♪

All spring bulbs should be planted where they will show their natural beauty best and seem to be at home. Twelve bulbs of the lovely clear pink Darwin tulip Yolande, planted in seemingly careless fashion about a gray sundial with mats of lavender catmint in front of them, and back of the sundial a pink Japanese Flowering Crab will prove an effective planting in any garden—large or small. The early blooming tulip General DeWet, with its unusually large flowers of gorgeous sunset coloring, is lovely planted under and around the purple lilacs which bloom at the same time. The equally early large double white tulip, Snow Ball, is at home as to color when planted in the neighborhood of the golden bells of forsythia, or the scarlet flowers of the Japanese quince. These make early spring garden pictures which linger in the gardener's memory long after their blooming season is past. That gorgeous red Darwin tulip, Pride of Harlaam, is most stunning when planted in quantities among low-growing evergreens, which are a perfect foil for its beauty—both in form and color.

The crocus in the very early spring is always a delight. These come in yellow, orchid, purple, striped and white. These bulbs are small and should be used in quantities. They should be planted four inches deep and left undisturbed for several years. They thrive in rich sandy loam. The handsome crocus, Mikado, (a grayish lilac with deep mauve stripes) is striking when planted with the purple variety, Maximilian, on either side of it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Daffodils can be had in both early and late blooming varieties. Daffodils are lovely blossoming here and there in the border with Virginia Bluebells as companions. Shadblow and flowering plums make excellent backgrounds for these early spring delights. The Poet Narcissus looks its loveliest planted in loose colonies among the ferns just coming through the ground, white violets, lilies-of-the-valley and trillium. Grape hyacinths also blossom early. They multiply rapidly in rich soil and partly shaded places.

(A Friday column.)

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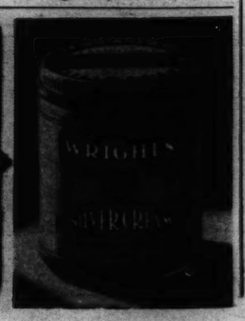

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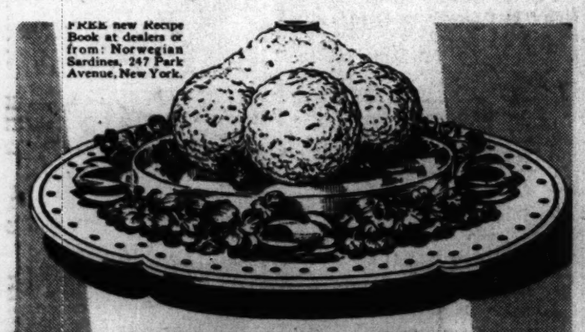

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Conservatism Issue at Polls As Argentine Picks President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 3—Conservative coalition—called "Concordancia"—versus "Radicalismo"—this will be the voting issue in Argentina within two days. For on Sept. 5 the River Plate republic must decide the successor to President General Justo.

The issue is not as clear-cut as the Spanish names indicate. The conservative governing party, which has rallied the Roman Catholic Church, the armed forces and principal business interests under the banner of "concordancia" does not necessarily possess a monopoly of that laudable quality. Nor is the "radicalismo" of the opposition group, mainly center and leftist parties, as bad as it sounds. These, however, are the banners that have been raised and under which the presidential battle will be fought.

Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz is the candidate of concordancia. He was once a member of the Radical Party, but later progressed to the right, becoming Finance Minister in the present Justo coalition government. His excellent handling of national finances, as well as his political moderation, convinced President Justo, "the strong, moderate man of Argentina," that he could win the election.

Socialist Candidate

Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, leader of the Radical Party, is the alternative. There is a third candidate, Dr. Repetto for the Socialist Party, but he is not being accorded much of a chance. Dr. Alvear is a past president of the republic, his term, which dates back 10 years, coinciding with considerable national prosperity.

Numerically, the Radicals are the strongest of all Argentine parties, but the election will take place under conditions which make it difficult for them to win.

Conservatives who contributed to the consolidated security of the Justo regime have made progress since that September day in 1930 when the army ejected Hipolito Irrigoyen. Federal evolution in Argentina has made the "autonomous" provinces dependent on the central treasury, which facilitates official intervention—the sinister shadow that darkens radical election hopes.

Radicals have been removed from important administrative offices, so the Concordancia combination has a strong grip on the whole country. One favorable factor for Concordancia is the economic prosperity of the country. President Justo came in when trade was depressed and will go out, apparently, on a high wave of prosperity. Dr. Ortiz will benefit. Capital and labor are anxious to conserve this prosperous status quo—or, rather, the ruling combination identified with it.

Military Support

Officially, soldiers and sailors stand above politics, but every Argentine knows the well-disciplined military power stands behind the choice of their leader, General Justo. It is believed Dr. Ortiz will follow the policy of the present President. The army, navy and air force have had preferential consideration during the past seven years, to such an extent that Argentina is well in the South American vanguard of defense preparation.

The armed forces, without saying so publicly, are believed to fear a radical triumph would produce political disturbances despite the prestige and recognized moderation of Dr. Alvear. There is also the chance it would mean changes in the higher military command.

Dr. Alvear, speaking at Santiago del Estero during his campaign, said the issue is "free elections or a dictatorship; and there is no other alternative." The time had come to speak clearly, he said, and whoever attempted to violate the law, the constitution and popular sovereignty by refusing to accept the people's will would be responsible for placing the country in a sinister dilemma.

N. Y. Dog Betting Is Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, N. Y., Sept. 3—Option betting at dog race tracks, against which New York state officials have waged a determined campaign, has been upheld by the Nassau county court on the grounds that no violation of gambling laws was involved.

Acting Judge Richard W. Hawkins, in dismissing an indictment against operators of the Nassau Kennel Club Wednesday, held that when the New York Legislature amended the penal code in 1935 to permit legalized forms of gambling at horse races, the protection of the law was extended also to other forms of betting.

The state had sought to close the dog race tracks upon orders from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who informed law enforcement officials upon several occasions recently that the tracks were being operated illegally and that the laws permitted gambling only in connection with horse racing. Governor Lehman's feelings on the point were aroused even to the point of complaining that delay in the courts was preventing the state from closing the establishments.

Dog track operators, meanwhile, have declared themselves to be the victims of a conspiracy on the part of horse racing interests to preserve a monopoly in gambling, and have charged that influential race track people were behind the action of state officials.

That New York legislation with respect to race track gambling was obscure was asserted by the Nassau County Court in Judge Hawkins' decision yesterday, but the court held it was up to the Legislature to clarify its own laws so that similar confusion might not arise again.

"If they are susceptible to more than one construction or meaning, the law in this state is that which is most favorable to the defendant in a criminal suit must be invoked," Judge Hawkins said.

The court held that in amending the penal code the Legislature exempted from criminal prosecution persons engaged in gambling who were subject to another penalty. In the case of bookmakers at both dog and horse race tracks, he held, the defendants were subject to a civil suit under the law.

"The law should settled, fearlessly, courageously, once and for all time as to what the various sections of the gambling law of this state mean and what their implications may be," Judge Hawkins declared.

Doughnut Hole Invades Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Like Alexander the Great, Samuel John Levitt has set out to conquer the world.

Mr. Levitt is one up on Alexander because he intends to conquer the world with a doughnut. He has just established camp in London. As chairman of the Doughnut Corporation of America, he feels he has already conquered the United States and Canada, too. Now, as managing director of the British Doughnut Company, Ltd., Mr. Levitt is planning his campaign to subdue Britain.

"After we've got started here," Mr. Levitt told a Monitor correspondent, "well, there's France. Yes, sir, we are already planning for France."

Mr. Levitt does not see much resistance to the "holed" bun in Britain. The British have had a nodding acquaintance with doughnuts for many years, but have so far known only the round doughnut, which is a trifle stodgy.

Now the American is prepared to show them that a doughnut can be light and tasty, and he is prepared to do business on a big scale.

Mr. Levitt is going to put doughnut machines in the windows of restaurants and snack-bars.

"It's an interesting machine," he said, "you can see through the glass just how the doughnuts are made.

"The difference between an English doughnut and an American doughnut," he went on, "is really that the English bun is fried in fat and the American on fat. That's a mighty big difference, too.

"The American one—with the hole in the middle—was invented about 100 years ago by an American who liked his doughnuts so much he took a little trouble over them and cut a hole in the middle so they'd fry all round. That was the beginning of a big industry."

Blinded Woman Who Helps Others To Be on Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—A woman who will not sit with folded hands is to be the heroine of a radio hour next Tuesday morning when Richard Maxwell of the Columbia Broadcasting System gives the second in a series of talks on the "'good neighbor" of the week.

Fourteen years ago, at the age of 56, Mrs. N. M. G. Prange of Orlando, Fla., became blind. But Mrs. Prange revised helplessness to read helpfulness. She immediately started in to learn Braille and, not satisfied with knowing it herself, began to teach it to others. With the aid of the Lions Club of Orlando, Mrs. Prange has given Braille lessons free of charge to 500 other persons.

Active, enthusiastic and keen, Mrs. Prange says she rises at dawn and goes to bed at twilight and that all through the day she has "'perfect vision" for the work which she has chosen.

Asking his radio listeners to become reporters for their territories, Mr. Maxwell is tracking down a number of these "good neighbors" whose methods of solving their own problems or helping others to solutions he believes will be helpful to the world.

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Perhaps you never heard of Croatia, which would not be strange, for it is not on the map. In fact, it has not been on the map, for about a millennium. Because it is only part of something else.

It has no army or navy, royal court or president's mansion. It has fields and orchards, mountains, plains and songs. Most of the people are poor, many are simple and too ignorant to read or write; but they can sing beautifully. During many centuries the mass of them have been submerged, left with little more than the crusts of human life, but they have found compensation in song.

Sometimes floods have swept over their lands. The Danube, the Save, the Drave, and the Drina have burst from their banks, poured over fields, carried away flocks and inundated homes; but, before the sun came out, the Croations sought courage in song. Feudal lords possessed the land, Crusaders lifted harvests, Turks ravaged fields, Hapsburgs laid hands upon the whole country; but, through it all, the Croatians sang. That was a treasure, of which no one could rob them. That was their prayer and psalm, their romance and their hope. Their castles were made of music and their strongholds of melody.

* * *

A DAY OR two ago a multitude of these Croatians gathered before the farmyard of their leader, Dr. Matchek, and sang folk songs to him. After listening a long while, he said: "We are not like other people, for they sing to please audiences; we sing to please ourselves—like birds!"

The last part of this remark was certainly true; the nation seeks solace and strength in spontaneous mass singing. The nation finds itself in song. It lifts itself toward assurance and purity by singing.

For most of us, human existence does not bring all that we might wish. There are thwartings, losses and humiliations. There is also much drudgery and drabness. Of course, it is the same for the Croatians. In such circumstances, one may despair or revolt; he may grow bitter or he may grow dull. Or he may sing! He may create a world of fantasy and hope, of romance and of faith, of beauty and of cheer.

In good times and in bad, in harvest-tide and droughts, Croatian men don lace-trimmed trousers, jackets with bells on, hats with ribbons, while Croatian women bedeck themselves with glowing caps, gay flowered blouses, lavishly-embroidered skirts, and they all sing together, of grief overcome, of suns that pierced the clouds, of love true to the end, of coming victory. Hand in hand, or arm on shoulder, they have sung their way to faith through a millennium, and they sing more today than any other generation.

* * *

THEIR NEIGHBORS ALSO sing, the Serbs. But a little differently. The Serbs like troubadours; they prefer to be sung to; they want to listen and to think.

They were woodsmen from Shumadia, the land of forests. They lived in gloom and obsturity, hidden from predaceous masters, tending flocks, or herds, or droves of swine on lonely mountain sides. There were no roads, no books, no men of lore, the onward-moving world was far away and much of life was drab.

So the Serbs sought troubadours, sought mountain-Homers with one-string fiddles, flowing moustaches, and uncut hair, to sing of right and bravery. On feast days, at marketplaces, in churchyards or in lonely inns beside the trails, the bards poured forth their lays as shepherds and herdsmen listened—with tears or cheers or groans. A literature grew up, history was created, morality defined, and a nation's character molded in those songs, which were myriad in number and still abide today.

Those woodsmen are now farmers, the herdsmen are school-teachers, and the shepherds, raisers of plums or members of Parliament; but they still gather nightly in restaurants or clubs to hear Serbian songs of valor, love and freedom. A Serb's day is made for labor and his night is made for songs.

* * *

MAINLY FOR EPIC songs. He likes to bask in prowess; but the Bulgarian, in love. His songs are lyrics, folk ballads of hope, grief and fidelity. The Bulgarians have songs for every day and season, for morning and for eve, for birth, wooing, and betrothal, seed time, harvest and the gathering into barns. Hoes strike, scythes swing, and sickles snip to the sound of songs. Rows of men move down fields singing, while neighboring rows of women answer and the strain echoes from height to height or wanders up a valley. The wind that swings the branch of the wild pear tree in the field on which baby's hammock hangs also wafts him harvest songs to close his eyes in sleep.

* * *

THE HUNGARIAN SINGS on holidays and nights. He prefers minstrels, dark Romany men from India whose eyes burn with the romance of all climes and whose violins vibrate with the sweet sadness of all ages. Hungarian singing is moving and transforming. It incites to wild dancing, to longing without bounds and sorrow beyond depths. It is individual, flaming. The minstrel comes to each table, and plays to each guest; he picks the listener up in the chariot of his song and carries him past the boundary of drabness and of drudgery. Hungarian music creates princes, lords, and heroes; it swings a nation each night into a glowing phantom world, from which it never quite returns. The Hungarian, to be sure, plows and scythes and milks the cows, adds up bank ledgers and digs ditches; but that's all a mere preparation to wearing shiny boots, hats with high feathers, and golden-braided vests, as Robin Hood or Lion-Hearted Richard.

The Germans sing in bands or operas or concert halls, or yodel in the mountains. They sing with skill and excellence as gifted leaders guide. They sing by hundreds, by thousands, and by tens of thousands. Only now in Breslau more than 100,000 German men and women sang songs together as half a million of their fellows listened.

* * *

THE ITALIAN SINGS to himself or with a comrade; sings opera songs, not folk lore or new hits. He sings with flourish, fire and inspiration, in boats or trains or cars. Each seems a son or daughter of Caruso.

Singing is Europe's oldest "movie" and her best one. Each folk and every family chose its hero and its sweetheart, its comforter and knight, and sang of him with an ardor and devotion that makes sitting in stiff theater chairs seem passive and uninspired.

R. H. MARKHAM

By Courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLIDAY ON THE HUDSON: *A Painting by George Luks*

ONLY a few years ago George Luks was one of the outstanding contemporaries of American painting. He was a painter of the vanguard, given to experiment in brushwork, to rather unconventional subject matter, and to a kind of reportorial representation which was descriptive and emphatic.

George Luks laid his paint on in generous brushfuls, in the spirit of such painters as Edouard Manet. It was a bold manner, crisp and summary. It came about as a reaction to the over-developed finesse of academic painters, to the elegance and enamel-like quality of the conventional mode. And, like any reaction in style, it leaned towards excess. A number of Americans favored this trend toward the French style, and some carried it off very skilfully. Robert Henri and John Singer Sargent and George Luks were among the ablest exponents. They had differences of temperament, and would probably have objected to being bracketed together. Nevertheless, time irons out lesser differences, and the points of similarity become more prominent.

"Holiday on the Hudson" is a typical theme of painters of this class, an interesting passing moment, distinguished by its pleasing arrangement of boats against the background of the water. Light in its play upon gowns and parasols gives a zestful accent to the surface.

D. A.

September Peace

THE elm-arched village street is drowned in seas
Of stagnant gold this drowsy summer day,
And brims with quiet; trembling-winged, a breeze
Born suddenly, dies suddenly away.

No discord mars the spell; a hammer rings
Afar all afternoon, and somehow seems
A part of all these ancient, peaceful things—
A grace note in this symphony of dreams.

OTTO FREUND

Ai Grand Manan

IS IT a snow squall,
Or a cloud of sea gulls
Swooping from the cliffs
For mackerel?

LE BARON COOKE

Red Dahlias Against the Sea

RED dahlias against the sea: what am I reminded of? Late September at Newport, and the stealthy delectable excursions of a governess and a small boy, into the deserted gardens of the empty summer mansions.

How lazily fell the rich lights of autumn on those buff-colored cliffs; the peacock seas foaming below, churning among the spurs and jags of the rocks: goldenrod blooming against that dark ruffled ocean, hay-cocks, and a bristling salty wind that whisked up the headlands!

After lunch and the daily bugbear of Long Division, the small boy and his governess would set out for their secret reconnoiterings. The great shaven lawns would be abandoned; gone the striped umbrellas, the garden chairs, the croquet sets, the red flags on the putting greens. The lawns rolled to the cliff-walk, silent, chastened; only a leaf blowing here and there,—no voices, no laughter, no brown backs nor Tahiti-colored linens, no Palm Beach legs, no tinkle of glasses in the big bare porches. Sometimes a caretaker and his dog appeared, but he was quickly mollified if one praised his roses.

The half-guilty jubilation of following a row of stepping stones, opening a little gate, and finding one's self in an Alice-in-Wonderland world, a rare little nest of garden screened from the plebian gaze by glossy box hedges. Even the seven-year-old chuckled his delight. For first came to their nostrils the acrid potpourri of fall, rising from spattered red leaves and the sodden earth, from zinnia heads and late rotting marigolds. Then a lily pool, perhaps, with half-drowned pads, and the brown sunken leaves making the water a dark tourmaline mirror. Sometimes a pouting cherub, from whose bronze lips the summer stream had ceased to pour, gave greeting.

Or the two passed under a white festooned arch and found themselves in the rose garden, where the blooms throve as cheerfully as in July—on long aristocratic stems—a yellow pallid as linden honey, rosettes ruby and cream, and the ash-pink of maritime sunsets. They pushed softly through crevices in the hedge, and surprised late circular beds of pink verbena, designs of purple and white petunias with their delicate scent, the frail cosmos, and the brown-gold of the early chrysanthemum.

Big dahlias saluted them, fire-red, orange and deep maroon, teased by the salt wind that whips under the leaves, and pinches the stems till their strongest, brightest pigments spurt upward. The haws of the rosa ragosa, waxy-pink, and the dull-white pearl of the snowberry beaded the hedges, vermilion lobes of summer climbing roses, and the jet-trimmed baubles of the sweet-briar.

There was an indefinable charm in slipping on quiet uninvited feet into those empty gardens. The autumn quiet was abroad, suave and soothing; the sealed windows of the great mansions paid no heed. The two intruders threaded noiselessly the thickets of blue spruce, passed up pleached walks of lime or catalpa, or gleefully lost their way in labyrinths of box. They passed as lovers pass, initiate: taking as toll only a sun-warmed rose-hip, or a horse-chestnut, new-opened and glossy from its burr.

Yet it was a rich harvest that they garnered, loitering in the forsaken chancels of fall. The strident notes of midsummer were stilled; only a locust now and then loosed a faint imperceptible tremor into the bronze bell of silence. Unseen they passed, a governess and her charge, tasting the rare delights of the simple.

C. T. C.

God, the Perfect Cause

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE material world hate, rivalry, fear, greed, envy, selfishness, and other false traits seem to be much in evidence. Slowly but surely mankind is recognizing that in these evils lie the causes of war, economic trouble, inharmonious relations between nations, races, and individuals, and even of lack, sickness, and death.

What is the remedy? Can false traits and their evil effects be cast out of human consciousness? Yes, through the understanding of the one infinite cause, divine Mind!

The Bible declares (John 1:3), "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made;" and (Genesis 1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." The Bible also tells us that God is Love. False traits are no part of the perfect spiritual universe, which is the creation of God, divine Love. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, pp. 6, 7): "God is infinite Love, including nothing unlovely, producing nothing unlike Himself, the true nature of Love intact and eternal. Divine metaphysics concedes no origin or causation apart from God. It accords all to God, Spirit, and His infinite manifestations of love—man and the universe."

A woman who believed herself subject to fainting spells was attending the Sunday morning service in a Christian Science church. The suggestion came to her that she was going to faint. She picked up a copy of the *Christian Science Quarterly* and turned to the subject of the Lesson-Sermon, "God the Only Cause and Creator." As she thought of the nature of the one cause and realized that it was good, she saw there could be no effect but good. This healed her, and she never again suffered from that condition.

Fear is ruled out of thought when one realizes that there is but one cause, and that that cause is God, infinite good. Lack is dispelled from one's experience when one realizes that the effect of the one cause, divine Love, is abundant good. Sickness is healed through the realization of the nature of the one perfect creator. Hate is overcome as one dwells upon the fact that the only cause, divine Love, is infinite. Likewise selfishness, greed, pride, and all other false qualities which shut out happiness, can be cast out of one's consciousness as one holds steadfastly to the fact that the only cause is perfect.

Let any sincere seeker for Truth begin to reason from the standpoint of the one, perfect cause. As he does this he will find that false beliefs have less and less hold upon him, and that they appear less real when seemingly manifested by others. He will find his health improving. In the proportion that he holds to this fact of being he will find joy, peace, and other good things being made manifest in his experience.

The one who takes his stand upon the premise that the only Mind or cause is divine Love, can deny any evidence of discord with the understanding that since it is not the effect of the one cause it has no true existence. With the knowledge that the only cause is Mind, Spirit, one can reject any evidence of the reality of that which is not in accord with the one perfect cause. By this means we bring "into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Corinthians 10:5).

On page 397 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "There is but one primal cause. Therefore there can be no effect from any other cause, and there can be no reality in aught which does not proceed from this great and only cause."

Those who are desirous of ending war and eliminating economic trouble between nations should reason from the premise that the only cause is good, and reject as unreal whatever is unlike the perfect cause. Individuals working from this standpoint are helping to bring to all men the true understanding of God through which all inharmony will be eliminated and war rendered impossible.

How wonderful it is to understand that there is just one cause, divine Love, and therefore one effect, the manifestation or expression of divine Love! Man, the highest idea of God, is the reflection of divine Love. He expresses the perfect qualities of Mind. No false trait is ever a part of spiritual man. Eternally expressing perfect Mind, he dwells in perfect harmony. He is the full manifestation, or expression, of the one cause or creator, divine Love.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.)

Bůh, dokonalá příčina

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

VE HMOTNÉM světě zdají se nenávist, soupeřství, strach, lakota, závist, sobectví a jiné chybné rysy povahy býti velmi patrnými. Pomalu, avšak jistě, poznává lidstvo, že v těchto zlech spočívají příčiny války, hospodářské nesnáze, nesouladných vztahů mezi národy, plemeny a jednotlivci, ano i příčiny nedostatku, nemoci a smrti.

Co jest lékem proti tomu? Mohou chybné rysy povahy a jejich neblahé účinky býti vymýtěny z lidského vědomí? Ano, porozuměním jedné nekonečné příčině, božské Mysli.

Bible prohlašuje (Jan 1:3): "Všecky věci skrze ně učiněny jsou, a bez něho nic není učiněno jest"; a (I. Kniha Mojžíšova 1:31): "Viděl Bůh vše, což učinil, a aj, bylo velmi dobré". Bible nám též praví, že Bůh jest Láska. Chybné rysy povahy nejsou částí dokonalého, duchovního vesmíru, který jest tvorbou Boha, božské Lásky. Mary Baker Eddy, objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, píše (Message to The Mother Church for 1902—Poselství Mateřské Církvi pro rok 1902, str. 6, 7): "Bůh jest nekonečná Láska, neobsahující nic lásky nehodného, neplodící nic Sobě nepodobného, jest pravá povaha Lásky, nedotčená a věčná. Božská metafysika nepřipouští původu nebo příčinnosti oddělené od Boha. Uvádí vše v souhlas s Bohem, Duchem, a Jeho nekonečnými projevy lásky—člověkem a vesmírem".

Žena, která se domnívala, že jest podrobována záchvatům mdlob, byla přítomna nedělní ranní bohoslužbě v křesťansko-vědeckém kostele. Tu jí přišlo na mysl, že omdlí. Vzala do ruky výtisk Christian Science Quarterly (čtvrtletníku) a obrátila pozornost k předmětu lekce-kázání: "Bůh jediná příčina a stvořitel". Když přemýšlela o povaze této jediné příčiny a uvědomila si, že touto příčinou jest dobro, uviděla, že nemůže býti jiného účinku než dobra. To ji uzdravilo, a nikdy více netrpěla tímto stavem.

Strach vymýtíme z myšlenek uvědomíme-li si, že jest jen jedna příčina, a že tato příčina jest Bůh, nekonečné dobro. Nedostatek vymizí z naší zkušenosti uvědomíme-li si, že účinkem jediné příčiny, božské Lásky, jest hojné dobro. Nemoc léčíme uvědomíme-li si povahu jednoho dokonalého stvořitele. Nenávist překonáme trváme-li při skutečnosti, že jediná příčina, božská Láska, jest nekonečná. Stejným způsobem můžeme sobeckost, hrabivost, pýchu a všechny ostatní falešné vlastnosti vyhánějící štěstí vymýtiti z našeho vědomí, držíme-li se skutečnosti, že jediná příčina jest dokonalá.

Každý upřímný hledač Pravdy nechť vychází při svém uvažování s hlediska jediné, dokonalé příčiny. Učiní-li tak, shledá, že falešná věření budou míti čím dále tím méně moci nad ním, a budou se jeviti méně skutečnými, projeví-li je zdánlivě jiní. Shledá, že jeho zdraví se bude lepšiti. V míře, v jaké držeti se bude této skutečnosti bytí, shledá, že radost, mír a jiné dobré věci budou se projevovati v jeho zkušenosti.

Ten, kdo postaví se pevně na premise, že jedinou Mysl čili příčinou jest božská Láska, může popříti jakoukoli očividnost nesouladu porozuměním, že nemá skutečné existence, ježto není účinkem jediné příčiny. Věděním, že jediná příčina jest Mysl, Duch, můžeme zapuditi jakékoli svědectví o skutečnosti toho, co není v souhlase s jednou dokonalou příčinou. Tímto způsobem přivedeme "všelikou myšl v poddanost Krista" (II.ke Korintským 10:5).

Na stránce 207. v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) píše Mrs. Eddy: "Jest pouze jedna prvotní příčina. Proto nemůže býti účinku z jakékoli jiné příčiny, a nemůže býti skutečnosti v ničem, co nepochází z této veliké a jediné příčiny".

Ti, kdož si přejí ukončiti válčení a vyloučiti hospodářské nesnáze mezi národy, měli by ve svém usuzování vycházeti z premisy, že jediná příčina jest dobro, a zavrhnouti jako neskutečné vše, co se nepodobá dokonalé příčině. Jednotlivci, kteří pracují na základě tohoto stanoviska, pomáhají přinášeti všem lidem pravé porozumění Bohu, kterým všechen nesoulad bude vyloučen a válka se stane nemožnou.

Jak podivuhodné jest porozuměti, že jest jen jedna příčina, božská láska, a tudíž jeden účinek, projev a vyjádření božské Lásky! Člověk, nejvyšší idea Boží, jest zrcadlením božské Lásky. Vyjadřuje dokonalé vlastnosti Mysli. Žádný nesprávný rys povahy není nikdy částí duchovního člověka. Věčně vyjadřuje dokonalou Mysl, dli v dokonalé harmonii. Jest plným projevem neboli vyjádřením jedné příčiny čili stvořitele, božské Lásky.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

In Baveno

WE HAD reached the Lago di Maggiore and the town of Baveno on the lakeside. There was a golden sunlight on the water and a golden haze thereby which gleamed on white houses on the Borromean Islands and the distant heights of Monte de Perra.

"This," said the artist, "is a very good spot! I can't imagine anything better on earth."

Facing the lake was the garden of the Hotel Suisse which had pink walls and green shutters. We were glad to sit in it. There were big sunshades with blue and white stripes over the tables. Beyond us, only a few yards away, there was a landing-stage with boats freshly painted. The front of Baveno curved round the bay. Its houses were tall and every one was of a different colour: orange, pink, yellow, blue, green and red.

"A jolly thing to do in coloured chalks!" exclaimed our artist.

Palm trees with broad leaves sharply spiked grew tall along the esplanade. Green lawns under green pergolas bordered the roadway. . . .

Early next morning there were cheerful noises below the open window. Young voices were singing. Bugles were blowing. There was the tramp of marching feet. Young Italy was astive in Baveno.—From "European Journey," by PAMELA GLYNN, c. 1936, reprinted with permission from Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

Country Morning

UP in the apple-tree chamber she is sleeping—
Room with a low roof, green leaves outside the casement.
Over her wide bed the dappled sunlight creeping
Moves with the moving apple tree, in silence.

Silent the chamber, too, fresh with the morning air.
Out in the garden a shadow dark on the dial
Shortens; her dog sniffs at the green ivy there;
Dew shines on the grass-blade; birds from the meadow call.

Up in the still chamber above the apple boughs
The sunlight creeps toward her pillow; it will break
Over her yellow hair, and brighten so in her eyes
That in her sleep she will smile; and move; and awake.

JOHN HOLMES

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1937

Radio Is Given High Place As Moral Force

NBC Educational Director Declares It Stresses Highest Aspirations

Reaches 80,000,000

Is Called at Williamstown Valuable but Imperfect Adjunct to Religion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 3—That powerful agent in shaping public opinion, the radio—open to a potential audience of 80,000,000 in the United States—reflects the life of the nation, Franklin Dunham, educational director of the National Broadcasting Company, told the Institute of Human Relations today.

"The glory of radio today," he said, "is that it has stressed our best aspirations and suppressed our basest instincts.

"Apart from its value as an entertainment medium," Mr. Dunham continued, "radio has a tremendous and compelling power to bring the world and its happenings directly into the home and the schoolroom. In doing so it stresses the highest aspirations and thus deserves the gratitude of thoughtful persons everywhere.

The Urge to Talk Back

"At the basis of this serious listening to radio is the essential element of conflict—the conflict of personalities presented on the air, this conflict appears in the impact which is made on our minds by radio commentators and by other interesting personalities who speak over the air on subjects in which we have genuine enthusiasm. We may not agree with them always, but this disagreement often makes their talks more interesting to us.

"America is not a nation of 'yes men.' We glory in our differences and we reconcile those differences fortunately through the respect engendered for the other man's point of view."

Radio was described as a valuable but imperfect adjunct to religion by the Rev. James M. Gillis, editor of the Catholic World, who has broadcast his sermons for 12 years. The Roman Catholic Church, he explained, is committed to the use of material things as channels of the spiritual, but he regarded it as a fault that the radio failed to transmit the personality of the speaker, for he said that "personal magnetism is required in preaching more than in other forms of speaking."

Only a Pretense of Worship

"Preaching is not a mere verbal communication," he said. "It is a ministry. But how can you minister to a man when you don't see him, and when you know that he is probably lolling on a couch, his attention diverted from your discourse now by the family chit-chat and again by the alluring Sunday supplement? Such slipshod attention to a divine service or to a sermon is not worship.

"But I have an incomparably greater misgiving than these about the use of radio in religion," explained the speaker. "Religion is a flame, a fire, a battle. In such a world as this the message of true religion should not be polite, inoffensive. Quite naturally, radio corporations and sponsors don't want disturbances on their program. They deprecate conflict of religious opinion over what one of them has called 'petty inconsequentialities.' They demand that radio preachers shall not 'give offense.'

"This may be all very well as a policy. I am only saying that the prophets and the apostles would have found themselves insufferably cramped by the prevalent rules for radio speaking."

New Peak in Travel Forecast for Week End

In Boston Today

With the weatherman indicating fair weather for the Labor Day week end with only a possibility that some sections of New England might be visited by occasional showers, highway officials, railroads, gasoline stations, hotels and road safety agencies today were preparing for the greatest jam of tourists in the annals of week-end travel.

Based on records of past Labor Days, which opportunely provide a three-day vacation period as a climax to the summer vacation season, at least one third of the population of New England will take to the air, railroads or rubber-tired transportation for a last sortie to camp, hotel or seashore within the next 12 to 24 hours. They will spend millions of dollars to get in their last lengthy period of relaxation before the leaves begin to turn and the mountain tops are blanketed by the first snow flurries.

But why talk about snow flurries with the temperature today hitting 92 at 2 p. m., with the weatherman predicting that the little red line would probably beat the 1929 mark of 97 for a Sept. 3 before nightfall? He indicated, however, that the heat-wave of the last week would be completely broken by tomorrow night and promised real cool temperatures for home-bound tourists on Monday.

Meanwhile, the prevailing heat enabled factory and city workers to get off for their big week end at an earlier hour than usual. Boston's City Hall went on a skeleton force at noon. And several manufacturers, including the Draper Textile Corporation of Milford, hiring 2500 workers, sent their employees gleefully on their Labor Day parade late this morning, the first time that this plant has retreated before high temperatures.

As the tourist traffic began at an early hour today, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin rushed 100 inspectors out on the highways to keep their eyes open for speeders. He promised to deprive motorists of their driving licenses if they exceeded 50 miles an hour in the daytime or 45 miles an hour at night or on wet streets.

Fortunately, the army of 14,000 boy and girl campers have practically all been moved home to make way for the anticipated 80,000 extra passengers for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the more than 100,000 extra passengers for the Boston and Maine over the week end. Trains will be operated in sections where the need requires. Every train will carry extra coaches.

Demands for buses to northern New England are overtaxing the facilities of the railroad auxiliary lines with several trips sold in sections. Many trips by plane have been sold to capacity.

'Cool' Labor Day Is Now Promised

Leather Workers In Danvers Strike

When 250 members of a Committee for Industrial Organization union walked out on strike at Danvers, Mass., today allegedly in violation of a contract which forbade strikes, they were ordered by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to return to work.

The strikers were employees of the Amdur Leather Company and members of the United Leather Workers Union. The State Board declared the strike unlawful on the ground the union has a contract with the employer forbidding strikes or lockouts. Union leaders agreed to put the board's order up to the employees at a mass meeting.

The State Board today also was supervising an election among 600 taxi drivers of the Checker taxi company in Boston. The drivers, who are not unionized, were to decide whether to join the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Oysters 'R' Up As Well as In

The humble oyster took its cue from the meats this week in Faneuil Hall market with a rise of 10 cents a quart, attaining a luxury rating of 70 to 90 cents a quart.

For several weeks, meats have been pushing upwards in price with legs of lamb selling at 33 cents a pound, chops 50 to 65 cents and the lowest price for kidney chops found anywhere today is 40 to 55 cents. Ribs of beef at one stall have gone up five cents this week to stand at 65 cents a pound. General prices are 35 to 55 cents.

Steaks, ham and roasts have all followed the upward trend in prices.

Probably the most economical buy in the market, in other words, the most value for the money expended, is found in fowl, turkeys and ducks with 55 cents a pound the top price in turkeys and 24 cents the bottom price for ducks.

For the housewife who wants something different for the table, there are native wild grapes, California Khandahar or lady finger grapes, and cherry tomatoes. Cape cranberries are also in the market for the first time this season, although they are somewhat small and rather inclined towards a greenish tinge.

Butter which has been rising in price over the previous two weeks, held steady during the last week. Eggs added another two cents to the dozen, while vegetables in great abundance maintained reasonably low levels. Fruits, now at their summertime peak are probably as low-priced as they will be at any time this year.

New Voter Seeks Public Office

Registered for the first time as a voter last Tuesday, Josephine Lally of 97 Waldeck street, Dorchester, today applied at the election department for nomination papers to become a candidate for the Boston School Committee. Miss Lally seeks to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Charles E. Mackey.

Motor Insurance Rates Ready to Pop

The 1938 automobile insurance rates will be made public this evening, Francis J. DeCelles, insurance commissioner, said this morning.

He declined to state in advance whether there would be any changes from the present rates.

Lowell Court Judge Resigns

Judge Frederic A. Fisher of the Lowell district court today submitted his resignation, effective Saturday, Sept. 11. He is the first of the Massachusetts judges to take advantage of the new judicial pension act under which judges who have passed 70 years may retire on three-quarters pay.

In accepting the resignation, Governor Hurley expressed appreciation of the jurist's long service to the commonwealth.

Public Schools Of Worcester Short of Funds

Several Class Rooms Will Have to Close According to Superintendent

No Supply Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 3—Public schools of this city will reopen for the fall term next Wednesday with a shortage of funds so serious that not a dollar will be spent for supplies and from 10 to 12 class rooms will have to be closed.

This was announced by Walter S. Young, superintendent of schools, as a survey of city finances by Henry A. Allen, city auditor, disclosed under-appropriations also for the police department and rental of veterans' headquarters.

The shortages were not matched in other departments, however, and the city appeared to be in better shape financially than had been anticipated at the time Mayor John S. Sullivan announced his budget for the year. At that time, the Worcester Taxpayers' Association predicted every department would face a shortage of money before the end of the year.

As children re-enter their classrooms next week, their teachers will have before them a deficit of "at least $10,000," according to Mr. Young. This will mean the hiring of several less substitute teachers and the rationing of existing school supplies now running low.

Although no permanent teachers or permanent substitutes will be dismissed, there will be little or no work for substitutes who have not reached a permanent status, the superintendent explained.

The difficulty is made less, however, by the fact that enrollment in the Worcester schools has been decreasing for several years. A total of 33,527 pupils in the schools in 1936 was a drop of 929 under 1935, Mr. Young said, and a further drop of 500 is expected with the completion of enrollment for the fall term.

As a result of this falling off in school population, 88 classrooms have been closed in the last two years and with the reopening of the schools next Wednesday, the number of such rooms will total about 100.

While school officials planned how to make both ends meet for the remainder of the year, city officials sought to satisfy the members of a growing number of veterans' organizations, all of whom desire to have the city save them the cost of renting headquarters.

When the Disabled War Veterans and the Franco-American Veterans' Association petitioned the city auditor for quarters, it was discovered that not only is there no money available to furnish the desired halls, but that there is not enough left to pay the rents after Oct. 1 for four organizations which already have rooms. These are the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Spanish War Veterans and Jewish War Veterans.

Gov. Rivers Ends Georgia's Feud With Bay State

A month-old, serio-comic feud between the Governors of Massachusetts and Georgia was halted today by southern gallantry.

Learning for the first time of the indisposition of Sally Hurley, daughter of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia wired his sympathy and terminated the controversy by promising not to send any more paroled convicts to the Bay State.

In recent days, Governor Hurley had refused to take part in the long-distance debate, which started when he declined to extradite a Negro fugitive from a Georgia chain gang July 27. Governor Rivers, however, on Wednesday paroled a Negro lottery operator on condition that he go to the Bay State, and the Governor issued a tongue-in-cheek proposal to make July 27 "Hurley Day" in Georgia prisons.

To Governor Rivers' message today, Mr. Hurley immediately replied:

"Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind message and thoughtfulness concerning my daughter Sally."

Grasses May Open New Era for Textile Makers

By a Staff Photographer

Bostonian Is Developer of Process

Joseph H. Estes, Boston Consulting Chemical Engineer (Upper Left), Who Has Devised a Process Whereby Such Tough Grasses as Ramie, Sisal and Jute May Be Combined With Other Textiles. Ramie, Before and After Application of His Process, Is Held in Girl's Hands at Upper Right. Below—A Cotton Comber at Manville, R. I., of the Type Which Is Used to Comb Out Ramie

Chemical Find Expected to Aid Textile Makers

Commercial Start Near on Process Making Tough Fibers Available

Strength Added

Ramie, Pita, Jute and Sisal Can Be Mixed With the Common Fabrics

Chemical processes making new fibers available for textile manufacturing—New England's traditional bread-winning industry—are viewed as promising soon an upheaval of time-honored processing methods and new profits to the great mills along the Blackstone, the Merrimac, the Fall and other historic rivers of the section.

For the last 10 years Joseph H. Estes, former federal investigator, has been searching out the possibility of using in textiles the world's strongest fibers, principally pita grass from Columbia; ramie or China grass from eastern Asia; jute from India, and Sisal hemp from Yucatan.

Some 240 different fibers were collected and tested in various chemical brews until the correct combinations were obtained. Today, in 20 minutes, Mr. Estes can change fibers which were formerly useful only for cordage or burlap into wool-like, linen-like or even silk-like stranda. New England's largest textile mills have been secretly assisting the discoverer for several months now, and large scale production is ready to start.

To the South, where cotton is still king even though forced by rayon to mortgage his kingdom, a demand in New England for strong subtropical plant fibers means added crops for a one-crop region.

Mr. Estes does not believe that the various fibers he has been able to treat will supplant such staples as cotton, linen, wool or silk, but the addition of part pita grass or part ramie to woolen suits, for instance, makes them many many times more durable without changing the texture of the mixture. Similarly with light summer suits, dresses and sheets. Used with linen for towels or with cotton or rayon for underwear, they add absorptive power. Not only are ordinary textiles improved by the addition of stronger, more absorptive fibers, but in the end products are actually cheaper in cost, it is said.

Sought for Years

Manufacturers have been searching for years for just such a process as Mr. Estes has perfected. It has long been known that certain acids applied to ramie, sisal, pita grass, and other fibers would break down the walls of their very long cells, but the catch always lay in a forced weakening of the end connections of the cells as well, rendering their value in textiles practically nil.

When Mr. Estes began work, one of the first problems he tackled was the obtaining of raw materials which had to be imported from remote corners of the world. Test plantings were tried of various fibers to determine which could be grown to advantage in the United States. Nearly all were satisfactorily grown and ramie did especially well. It is believed that four crops a year can be harvested in the South.

Next came the finding of a process which would have a neutral effects on the end connections of cells while separating the fibers longitudinally. Mr. Estes had singlar success when it came to this part of the work, for the chemicals used not only left the end connections intact but rendered the fibers better able to absorb dyes and retain them permanently.

Then came a long search for proper decordicating machinery to remove pulpy, useless matter from the desired fibers without tearing them all up or leaving them only partly cleaned. One was eventually found, a machine very seldom used in the past but one which will work overtime in the future.

Old Flax Process

Until the day of the cotton gin, flax was the widely used fiber. Making linen from flax is as old as the use of clothing and, until now, the methods used to change flax into linen were likewise ancient. The traditional way is to bundle flax carefully and soak it for weeks in pure, soft water, a process called "retting."

Next comes the "scutching" or "decordicating" in which the pulp of the plant is broken out, leaving the fiber, followed by combing, which leaves only the whiter, finer strands.

All this lengthy process can now be reduced to less than five hours by the mechanico-chemical methods introduced by Mr. Estes. Ample raw materials can be obtained right in the United States, for this country is next to Russia in production.

The new methods of treating fibers involve a neutral process for which patents have not yet been issued to protect the discoverer; consequently, Mr. Estes is reluctant to divulge the entire process at this time. However, the raw fibers are placed in huge vats of chemicals and cooked for upward of half an hour. They are then rinsed, bleached and dried, the treatment being similar for all types of fibers, with the time factor the principal variable.

For Varied Industries

After drying, the processed fibres are ready for whatever industry they have been prepared—paper, automobile tires, cloth, flocking, (imitation suede) mohair, and a host of others. Unfortunately, most fibres when treated with strong chemicals lose their former brilliance when dyed, and appear lifeless. That is the rea-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Chemicals Open New Cotton Era, Dr. Scott Says

New profit possibilities are open to New England textile mills by chemical treatments of cotton goods, according to Dr. Walter M. Scott, textile expert of Gustavus Esselen, Inc., Boston chemical consultants.

Dr. Scott said textile manufacturers thought of cotton as a finished product of nature's handiwork which could not be improved, and this view had allowed rayon fabrics to monopolize markets rightly belonging to cotton goods. Active chemical research and adoption of new treatments as developed would enable cotton manufacturers to regain lost markets and establish new ones, Dr. Scott pointed out.

"Progressive manufacturers have capitalized on new developments," he said, "but the industry as a whole has been slow to realize the possibilities of profit opened to it by research. The connection of cotton with research is not so obvious as that of the synthetic fibers designated by the general term 'rayon.' Rayon originated in the chemical laboratory and improvements are continually being made.

New Doors Opened

"Cotton being a natural product, manufacturers have subconsciously assumed it foolish to attempt to improve on nature's handiwork, but research has opened the door to just as many new and valuable developments in cotton as have contributed to the tremendous increase in sales of rayon fabrics during the past decade. These provide a wonderful opportunity for the cotton textile industry to develop new markets and regain lost ones.

"For decades mercerizing was the only chemical treatment extensively applied to cotton. Recently research suggests many other chemical methods of modifying the properties of cotton fibres.

"Wool-like effects are produced by treating the cotton with a solution of copper oxide in ammonia containing not over 1.5 per cent of free caustic alkali.

Lynn Boys Club Expects to Enroll 2500 Membership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 3—Opening its forty-ninth season, the Boys Club of this city expects a membership enrollment of 2500 boys, as a result of a drive which raised nearly $50,000 which went to new classes and additional advantages.

Plans for a modern swimming pool with tiled floors and glass tiled walls for natural lighting have been completed. However, failure of a drive for this purpose to meet its objective leaves the problem of cost and operation which must be settled, or additional funds secured to justify the start of the addition.

Attractions for the boys are: Gymnasium work, poster making, woodwork, music, dancing, story telling, scouting libraries and game rooms.

The boys' parents are invited to come to the club. However, if this is not possible, attendance slips keep them informed as to the whereabouts of the boys.

No boy is denied membership to the club and the dues for the entire year are 25 cents.

Bank Employee Held for Hearing

Pleading not guilty to a charge of embezzling $1000 from the First National Bank of Boston, Carl R. Hammond of Needham, an examiner at the bank, was held in $1000 bail for a hearing Sept. 10 by U. S. Commissioner Harry N. Guterman. Hammond was arrested by deputy marshals last night.

WPA Workers Assured of Jobs For Rest of Year

No WPA cuts this winter.

This was the good news announced today to more than 65,000 Massachusetts WPA workers who for more than a year have witnessed a gradual reduction in their ranks until they now form the smallest WPA army in the State's relief history.

Authority for the announcement came from no less a personage than National Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, who in a letter to Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach wrote that "during the remainder of this calendar year and through the winter months it will not be necessary to remove employable persons from the Works Progress Administration."

Mr. Hopkins further guaranteed in his letter that all WPA workers who have received temporary jobs in private industry will be reemployed on the relief rolls when those jobs end.

All Massachusetts Mayors and Selectmen were notified of the announcement by State Administrator John J. McDonough, who quoted Mr. Hopkin's letter in full.

The situation facing WPA employees this year, it was noted, is altogether different from the one facing them at the same time last year, when the rolls had already been reduced from a peak of 132,000 during the March flood to approximately 110,000 persons. At that time the national election was coming on, and workers, despite assurances to the contrary, feared politics might interfere with their jobs.

R. I. Oystermen Open War Again on 'R' Notion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3—The opening of the oyster season with more fanfare than usual this week—Davy Jones rode up the Warren River on an oyster barge to meet Gov. Robert E. Quinn and present to him a golden key and a large basket of oysters—recalled once more that the oyster industry is an important one in Rhode Island.

The Week in Rhode Island

From the waters of Narragansett Bay, barrels of the bivalves are shipped to Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia and as far west as Chicago and Cleveland. The records show that occasional shipments have gone to the Pacific coast.

While the real oyster season is from the first of September to the first of May, oystermen in this state insist that oysters are edible every month in the year, including those months that have no "R." For several years Narragansett Bay oystermen and others have been trying to break down the superstition, with little success. Most persons still eat oysters, apparently, only in months that have an "R." A few Rhode Islanders dredge throughout the year, but sales in the summer months are only a small fraction of the sales in the seasonal months.

Coast Guard Busy

The Coast Guardsmen at Point Judith Station in Rhode Island put in a busy day this week when they were called out three times during the afternoon and evening Tuesday.

Six members of the crew of the yawl Phantom, out of Avon, N. J., sighted rocks off the point and apparently believed they were in danger. They took off in a small boat and rowed ashore, abandoning the yawl. Three Coast Guards took the abandoned craft in tow and docked it safely.

This job was no sooner completed than a navy seaplane was forced down into the water off the point. The guards went out toward it to lend assistance, but the plane taxied off under its own power for Newport across the bay.

The third piece of work for the guards was to rescue three small boys from a 30-foot sailboat. The lads were on their way from Saunderstown to New London. Mrs. J. R. Sheldon of Saunderstown, mother of one of the three, asked the guardsmen to bring the boys in, fearing they could not negotiate the trip safely.

Officials of the Federal Government and of Rhode Island are inves-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair becoming cloudy tonight and Saturday, possibly with showers late Saturday night, becoming cooler by Saturday night; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds shifting to northwesterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers probable tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday.

Vermont: Showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday and in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight; probably showers Saturday with cooler except on the southeast coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by showers and cooler late Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest Saturday afternoon; increasing cloudiness, probably showers and thundersqualls Saturday and in the extreme north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	85	Minneapolis	72	96
Bermuda	80	90	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	78	93	New York	74	90
Denver	62	86	Norfolk	76	84
Helena	56	86	Philadelphia	74	90
Kansas City	72	98	St. Louis	74	98
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	54	68
Miami	82	86	Washington	72	90

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 3.
B—Maximum Sept. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:34 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Saturday, 11:27 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:56 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, George Sanders and Cora Witherspoon. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "The Road Back." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 4:54, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Annapolis Salute." 10:10 a. m., 12:56, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
Gary Cooper and George Raft in "Souls at Sea." 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: "Say It with Melody," starring the Tasty Yeast Jesters.

University—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." 2:45, 5:55, 9:05. Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue 2, 3:10, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Gay Bride," featuring Carole Lombard and Chester Morris. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:31, 8:21. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 10:20 a. m., 1:31, 4:06, 6:51, 9:36.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Blonde Trouble," with Eleanor Whitney, Johnny Downs and others. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Cedric Hardwicke. Fenway: 12:45, 3, 6:15, 9. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30.

Radio Programs
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Boston—
"The Life of the Party," with Gene Raymond and Harriet Hilliard. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8, 10:45. Stage: Ethel Merman, assisted by the Hollywood Hotel Revue of 1938.

South Station Theater—
"Travels to China and India," "Shanghai Bombed," latest newsreels and other shorts

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Uptown—
"The Road Back," with John King, Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, and others. 12:40, 3:50, 6:50, 10. Also "Exclusive," featuring Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer, Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Noland and Ralph Morgan. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fine Arts—
"The Last Night," a Soviet film with English titles. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "News of the Day." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

State and Orpheum—
"The Good Earth," starring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Hub—
"Small Town Boy," with Stuart Erwin. 10:55 a. m., 1:21, 3:47, 6:13, 8:39. Also "Love Takes Flight," featuring Bruce Cabot. 9:36 a. m., 12:02, 2:28, 4:14, 7:20, 9:46.

Modern—
"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Martha Raye and others. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Michael O'Halloran," with Warren Hull and Wynne Gibson. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

Music

WPA Concert—
Yiddish Orchestra, Charles Rosen, conducting. Recreation Center, 10 Eden Street, Charlestown. 8.

Tomorrow

Field and Forest Club—
Walk to Lodge Estate and around Nahant cliffs, etc. Meet at Rowe's Wharf for 2:05 p. m. ferry to Lynn. Expense 30 cents one way.

Rangers outing . . . Mountain Party Climb. A week-end of action.

N. H. Farm 'Co-op' Sells Goods Worth $2,300,000 in Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 3—The Merrimack Farmers' Exchange, a co-operative institution owned by 1200 farmer stockholders in New Hampshire with stores in 15 communities, did a $2,300,000 business in its fiscal year just ended with its cost of operations at 12.4 cents for each dollar of business. It operated on a 15 per cent margin with a net total profit of 2½ per cent, 25 per cent of which earnings was returned to the stockholders in dividends.

The magnitude of the "coop's" business can only be understood by looking at the following taken from its record of sales for the year: 5½ cars of machinery; 51 cars of roofing; 25 cars of hardware; 3000 gallons of paint; eight cars of spray materials; 13,000 gallons of motor oil; 60,000 tons of feeds and grains; 6000 tons of fertilizers and lime; 14 tons of garden seed and 800 tons of field seed and seed potatoes.

The organization was established 18 years ago and has never failed to pay a dividend. Its business last year, on a dollar basis, was more than 50 per cent ahead of the previous fiscal year. It has been increasing its coverage of the state by opening additional stores. Its 15 stores are located in Merrimack, Rockingham, Hillsborough, and Belknap Counties and it now employs 97 people.

During the past year, when prices for the materials it handles have been constantly on the upturn, the exchange has followed the policy of selling on the basis of cost-plus rather than on the basis of price increases since the materials were purchased. In this manner, it has been able to maintain its profit and provide the farmers with prices often lower than they would have been if sales had been on the basis of replacement value plus the cost of handling.

There is a possibility that the exchange may set itself up as a marketing agency for the poultry growers in the territory it serves. A study of the possibilities of such action is being carried on at the present time. The exchange serves as a medium through which those farmers with more hay than they need may sell to those who need the hay.

Officials of the Merrimack Farmers' Exchange are George M. Putnam, president; Robert T. Gould, clerk; Ralph E. Parmenter, manager; Roy W. Peaslee, sales manager; George L. Waugh, dairy specialist, and Everett Parnham, assistant treasurer.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Souls at Sea"

Probably nobody plays dogged sincerity with more deliberation—or effect—than tall, strong, silent Gary Cooper. He is hard at it every minute this week in "Souls at Sea," which opened yesterday at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Cooper, as "Nuggin" Taylor, is a particularly misunderstood individual this time, because during most of the film he is on a secret mission to wipe out slave trading for Her Majesty's Government and his anonymity must be preserved. In the course of this mission, the packet William Brown, on which he is sailing to America, is accidentally set afire. In the ensuing panic aboard a small lifeboat, "Nuggin," to prevent its capsizing and thus to save as many lives as possible, deliberately sacrifices some of the passengers. A similar incident actually occurred in 1842.

"Souls at Sea" is a might-have-been. It disproves the theory that the movies cannot go wrong when they set their cameras afloat. This film's chief failing is its diffusiveness. Our attention is variously solicited for the drive against the slave trade; the tragedy of the William Brown; the relatively unimportant yet overemphasized love affairs of Mr. Cooper and Frances Dee, of George Raft and Olympe Bradna; not to mention the conspiracy of Henry Wilcoxon, as a captain of the British navy who plots to betray his flag and become a slaver. In fact, the plot peregrinates so aimlessly that the combined effects of some excellent photography (though it doesn't compare with that of "Captains Courageous") and the graphic shipwreck sequences are at least partly lost upon the spectator.

Miss Bradna is a newcomer and an appealing one—a sort of gentle Simone Simon. Of the others in the cast, tough Mr. Raft is tough Mr. Raft; Miss Dee, a gardenia; Mr. Wilcoxon, a swaggering villain. Harry Carey, Robert Cummings, Porter Hall and Joseph Schildkraut appear in small roles.

The stage show features the Tasty Yeast Jesters of radio, William and Joe Mandel in amusing acrobatics, Steve Evans who imitates, and Dave Jones and Peggy, dancers. There is also a Popeye cartoon and news.

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"King Solomon's Mines"

Listening to the deep thunder of Paul Robeson's voice is almost always an impressive experience. Not so, unfortunately, "King Solomon's Mines," in which Mr. Robeson is appearing at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. The acting is generally good, the magnificent African scenery has been well photographed and, as we have said, Mr. Robeson sings. But it seems a pity that such actors as Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Roland Young, John Loder and the Negro star should be wasted on such poor material. The story is one of those search-for-the-lost-diamond-mine epics with none of the embellishments omitted. The yarn may have been exciting enough when Sir H. Rider Haggard wrote it, but as Gaumont-British have transcribed the story, it is as awkward and cumbersome as a Victorian mansion.

"Blonde Trouble," the other picture, is an adaptation of "June Moon," by Ring Lardner and George Kaufman. It has been brought up to date, with gags to supplant most of the satire on Tin Pan Alley. For those who don't remember, the story concerns a song writer from Schenectady, who makes good on Broadway in spite of himself. Johnny Downes, Eleanor Whitney, Lynne Overman and El Brendel are in the cast. It is quite good fun and an interesting example of how Hollywood exaggerates for its effects.

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"The Life of the Party"

"The Life of the Party" and a stage show starring Ethel Merman, blues singer, are the twin attractions at the Keith Boston Theater, which returned to its stage show policy yesterday. The film is a pleasant surprise, a bit on the order of the patchwork quilt, but not an inharmonious one. Sewn together—or rather, pasted—are the talents of Joe Penner, Harriet Hilliard, Parkyakarkus, Helen Broderick, Victor Moore, Gene Raymond, Billy Gilbert and others.

Although it would hardly serve as much protection on a very cold night, the quilt is lined with a story about a young man (Mr. Raymond) who will lose a $3,000,000 inheritance if he marries before he is 30. Of course he does marry and of course he doesn't lose the three million—the fine old Hollywood tradition of having your cake and eating it too.

Although Miss Merman was the star of the occasion, yesterday's ovation was reserved for Arren and Broderick with their burlesque, "Opera in the Ruff." The revue was on the whole a tasteful affair with a well-executed chorus opening of "telephone operators" plus the dancing of Lewis and Van for highlights. Even the "production" numbers showed some restraint in their arrays of nudity. Miss Merman, in her taut-wire voice, sang numbers from "Let's Dance" and from some of her Broadway successes. J. D. B.

Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

tigating the possibility that the Government may penalize this State because it diverts a large proportion of the money it receives as highway taxes.

The question was raised when a survey unofficially showed Rhode Island diverting about 40 per cent of the revenue from highways to non-highway projects. Senator Theodore Francis Green, former Rhode Island Governor, wrote Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Roads, asking if any penalty for Rhode Island was contemplated. Mr. MacDonald has replied that a study of all the figures will be necessary before he can give a decision.

The possibility is seen that the Federal Government could withhold highway aid if it believed Rhode Island was using money available for highway work and other purposes.

Prior to the depression years, Rhode Island used virtually all revenue from automobile registrations for road work. Today a large amount of that revenue, plus the revenue from gasoline taxes, is put into the general treasury and applied to other items.

Swanky Oil Tanker

The port of Providence had a look at one of the finest oil tankers afloat this week when the Louisiana came into dock with a load of oil from Port Arthur, Texas. Launched a month ago in Pennsylvania, the Louisiana has elaborate quarters finished in mahogany for the officers and individual staterooms for each member of the crew. Showers and other facilities in abundance are available for the seamen.

The vessel is diesel-powered, is 490 feet long and has a 55-foot beam. Capt. Edward Jonassen reports the craft averaged 14 knots on the trip from Texas, three knots better than most tankers. The Texas Company, which owns the Louisiana, soon will launch a sister ship, the Florida.

Real Estate Men Study Trends in Homes

What sells houses? And the answer is it may be anything from bluebells in the yard to the very latest in gadgets, location or price—New development in small homes.

The Real Estate Week

September is the month of moving vans.

For real estate agents, the month signalizes the beginning of a new era of Fall prosperity and the time to sell houses that have been under construction through the summer.

Most apartment house leases expire Oct. 1 or Nov. 1, which means that the next two months will witness a return of last spring's week-end tourists riding through Greater Boston's checkerboard of new home developments looking for a place they can call their own.

They will find real estate men studying the board for their next move and asking themselves the question, "What, in particular, will the modern family demand in a home this Fall?" That query is not easy to answer in view of the wide difference in family demands and individual tastes which have developed buying habits similar to those of the Scotchman who purchased a home in Greater Boston last Spring.

Flowers Sell a House

After days of traveling through home after home without finding what he wanted, the Scotsman finally became discouraged. He would go through one more, he said, for good measure. He did. And he finally bought the house, not because of the house, its environment or its proximity to shops and schools, but because the back yard was ablaze with bluebells.

The fact is, the Scotsman did not know what he wanted. But he did know that he delighted in bluebells. And probably no other home in Greater Boston had bluebells in its backyard. So what else was there to do but buy the place?

Another salesman had an equally difficult time with a lady who had an irrepressible desire for a certain type of living room. She spent hours covering the home developments, finally located the desired living room and wrote out a check for the down payment without even looking at the rest of the house.

These types are not uncommon in the building field. Hence, real estate men are today seen leaning towards sales tactics found in other fields like automobile selling. They are resorting to the "application of practical ideas" or shall we call them "inexpensive gadgets" to capture the home seeker's fancy.

Among the Newest Gadgets

Largely, these gadgets are useful additions to the home such as clothes and towel chutes leading from the upstairs bathroom to the laundry in the basement. Then there are lights that flash on automatically in closets when doors are opened. Or perhaps the builder has put a telephone plug in every room in the house, allowing the home owner to have a portable telephone without the use of extension wires.

Some of the new homes have three- to five-tone chimes as doorbells. Others have photo-electric cells which automatically open doors between the kitchen and the butler's pantry when an approaching figure, usually laden with dishes, breaks a beam of light near the doorway.

Bathrooms have built-in lighting fixtures for the bathtub and the glass-doored cabinet. Some have steel paneling in place of tile. Bathtub seats with arm-rests and straight backs have been introduced. Adjustable shower nozzles provide for any type of spray.

Bunk Rooms Popular

Bunk-rooms are becoming common for boys in the family. Radios are built into kitchen walls. A new type of glass fence which shuts off the view from the street but lets the light through has been pioneered by a Needham home owner. A Newton Countryside builder has constructed a "spring floor" for the reacreation room in the basement which represents the promenade deck of a ship. The spring floor provides the sensation of walking "aboard ship."

Large group manufacturers are attempting all sorts of means to "get color" into the homes. In line with this trend, plumbing concerns have turned out a wide variety of plumbing fixtures in 12 colors ranging from white through the pastel colors to jet black.

Manufacturers of hundreds of other household accessories have co-operated to carry out the color schemes. Tinted mirrors, colored walls of glass, brightly hued plastic handles and racks match the bathroom fixtures while kitchen stoves, refrigerators, clocks and kitchen utensils will soon be seen in an unprecedented splash of invigorating colors.

Gadgets on the Increase

The next few years will witness an ever-increasing list of so-called gadgets with builders competing for top honors in this modern field. The real estate man knows that no two home buyers are alike. While some will resent the attempts at decoration, others will buy a house solely for its gadgets. Some know what they want but others cannot explain until they see it. Still others are sure of what they want, but must travel miles to find it. That is why it is sometimes wise, the realty men say, to build one's own home. Likewise, when one builds his own home to satisfy his individual tastes alone, he is sooner or later confronted with trouble in unloading the house on the market . . . it does not suit the tastes of others.

Sometimes a seemingly insignificant part of a home's equipment will make a sale, the stall shower, for instance. Other times, families will buy simply on the assurance that there is a good school handy for Johnny. And Dad will often stop searching the developments when he finds a house close to the bus line. And housewives are frequently sold on the kitchens alone.

In other words, real estate men need only to find the predominating desire of the family man for a home and the rest is easy, unless he runs across one of those persons who wants everything from a stall shower and eight electric outlets in every room to a pine-paneled library and two rooms in the attic that can be finished off later.

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Home shoppers are returning from their week-end tours with stories of a new development laid out for 400 small homes on the Concord Turnpike ranging in price from $6350 to $6950 including the land. The site is known as Arlmont which recently earned the attention of all New England by winning the Good Housekeeping shield of merit for high-standard, low-cost houses.

Throughout, the manner of construction, the materials employed, the plan, interior finish and painting are above the average for ready-built houses in this price range, the Good Housekeeping Magazine states this month. Roofs are completely insulated, kitchen floors are equipped with inlaid linoleum which is not common in low-cost houses, complete fire stopping is provided at floor lines by bricks set in mortar, around partitions and at stair-openings, the entire frame is thoroughly braced, and air-conditioning is offered for the first time in Greater Boston for houses selling under $7000.

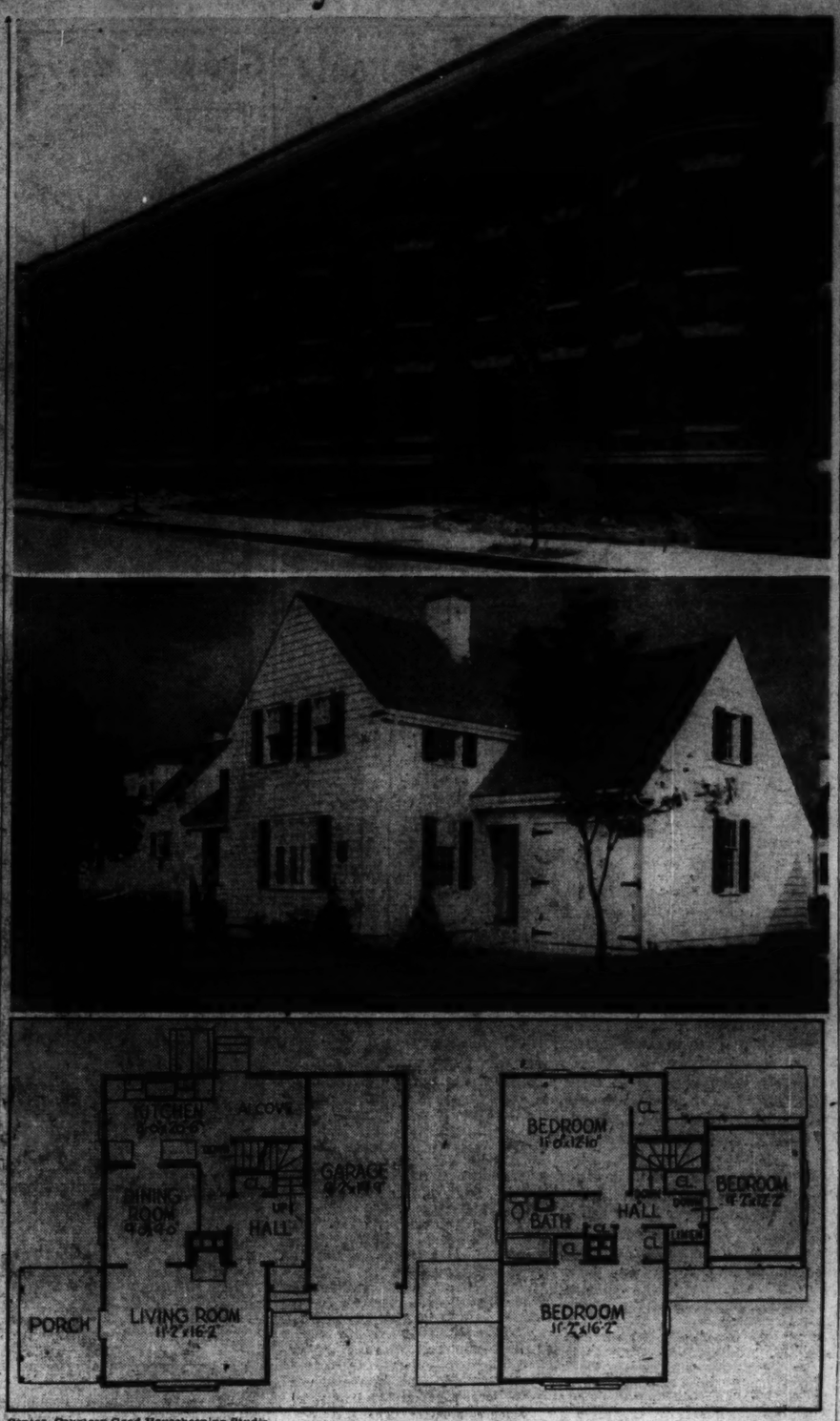
The houses at Arlmont, according to builders, could have been built to sell for less than $6000. But they chose to raise the prices from $600 to $700 which marked the difference between high-standard construction and inferior dwellings.

A Mild Boom

Looking out over Metropolitan Boston this week, the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League seemed satisfied that building activities were sufficiently energetic to suggest a mild boom. But glancing over Massachusetts as a whole, the League found that the state was woefully behind most other areas in the United States where new construction is right in step with Greater Boston.

In the analysis of Massachusetts building, two facts stood out: (1) In the face of rent increases and single house construction needs which are on a level with those in other states, Massachusetts is far behind the others; (2) Every indication of this condition points to lack of confidence on the part of both builder and buyer which can come only from an ignorance of the economic facts.

The league felt that the current need was to convince Massachusetts families of the importance of acting now on their housing problems. Prices are going up and will continue to go up, it said. The slogan is, "Act now and save money."



Center, Courtesy Good Housekeeping Studio

Ready for Home Hunters

Upper—This Former Dormitory of Simmons College on Peterboro Street, Boston, Has Been Converted Into 36 Modern Electric Apartments. Center—One of the New Houses in Arlmont Village Which Recently Won an Award of Merit for Construction. The Price Is $6950. Below—Floor Plan of the Arlmont Village House

But It's Still Ice Cream

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3 (AP)—They're going to cut the ice cream thinner in the public school cafeterias this year. There will be eight slices instead of seven to the quart. The price—four cents—will be the same, Clarence B. Kugler, manager of the school cafeteria system, said yesterday an increase in the wholesale cost made the extra slice necessary.

Growing Interest Shown In Homemade Corsages

The New England Garden

There is a tremendous increase in interest in actual use of flowers. At one recent Boston show stressing this point there was a 40 per cent increase in attendance this year over 1936. Classes and lectures dealing with this subject are better attended than ever before. Gardeners are going in for amateur exhibitions, better home arrangements and more careful use of flowers in public places. Many new ideas in flower use are being tried.

Among these new ideas is the recent trend toward really fine homemade corsages. While this may not have the approval of professional florists, it certainly is adding a new and fascinating interest to gardening. The woman who has even a small garden need never go without a corsage. Furthermore, that corsage can easily be one with a real professional touch rather than the old-fashioned "bunch of flowers" or the single specimen pinned on with little thought of the effect.

Great Variety Possible

The average home garden contains a wealth of material from which to choose. Roses are the old standby with chrysanthemums a close second, but interesting effects can be obtained with all sorts of flowers. Gladiolus, sweet peas, pansies, pinks, scabiosias, asters, and even small zinnias or lantanas can be used. Experiment will determine what flowers in our own garden can be best employed. Some will stand up better, some will be easier to handle, some will go best with different costumes, but all will be fun to experiment with in various ways.

One advantage the amateur florist has over the professional is that he can make the corsage in various degrees of formality. He knows the size it should be, the costume it is to go on, the occasion at which it is to be worn. From all this he can surely make a corsage that will exactly achieve the desired effect. He is bound by no traditions nor has he a profit motive.

The very best material, especially for early efforts, is the rose. Roses have stiff enough stems, and flowers with substance enough to stand up very well. With a few bushes of hybrid tea roses, there are always a few blooms ready. Chrysanthemums will soon succeed roses as the easiest flower. They have a stiff steam and a flower that lasts well. The small pompon dahlias are also very good and considerably increase the possible color-range. Gladiolus tips also offer many interesting colors. The primulinus varieties, especially, are good.

Among the flowers that will last less well are most of the annuals and some perennials. Both pansies and violas make charming little corsages, although not very rugged. Both of these are about to have better blooms than during the recent hot weather. All of the dianthus family are good and fairly hardy. Scabiosas and the new small yellow calendulas, while unusual, should make up well. Even more unusual would be the careful use of tuberous-rooted begonias or geraniums. In fact, almost any flower could probably be used successfully.

Interesting Combinations

Interesting results can also be obtained by the use of combinations of flowers. For example, small marigolds and bachelor's buttons or sweet peas and babies'-breath. As many as three or four varieties can be used together pleasingly. A so-called "old-fashioned" corsage featuring daisies with other garden flowers is easily made up from available material.

In making any corsage there are only a few simple rules to follow. In the first place, remember that the foliage is the background not the center of interest. It should always be subdued and kept behind the flowers. All unnecessary foliage should be removed for the best result. It is possible, even, to achieve very effective arrangements with no greenery.

Also, there is a practical reason for keeping the amount of foliage small. It might make the stem of the corsage too bulky for easy handling. Although the foliage of the flowers in the corsages usually gives the best effects, in the case of flowers with weak foliage some other must be used. A flat, rather dark foliage is perhaps most suitable.

Curley Tells Press His Plans

Former Gov. James M. Curley, aspirant to the office of Mayor of Boston in the forthcoming election, entertained the press at his Province Street headquarters this morning.

A lot of things need to be done to put Boston back in the first rank, he said.

One of the first things he would do, he said, "if elected," would be to build a solarium for women and children at the L Street baths, South Boston. He would go a step further and advocate wading pools throughout the city, especially in school yards.

Dropping the pleasures of sun and water bathing for the moment Candidate Curley expressed opinion on traffic problems. The only solution for this city, he said, was to have wider streets. This could be accomplished, he explained, by having the State authorize the expenditure of funds received now through the gasoline tax.

On Labor Day his speaking engagements include the Polish Club of South Boston, the Boston Lithuanian Citizens' Association, the Greek Club of Boston and the Young Colored People of Boston.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While you're shopping around on various floors at Chandler's, do you really realize, and take into consideration, the fact that the store has a lower floor? Oh, we realize that every store must have a lower if there's a higher floor . . . but there's no trick or catch to this, for it's simply Chandler's lower floor, which is one floor lower than—well maybe we'd better not go into this. It promises to become a bit involved.

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Bargains Await All Comers Here

Just let us say that this is the floor on which there are always no end of bargains waiting to be snatched up. And, with all due respect to many lower floors, basements and whatnot in town (after all, some of our best hours have been spent in them!) in Chandler's there's never any of the hectic rush one might expect. No battling through a mob of women to grab the sleeve of a dress to which you invariably find another woman attached at the other end. And no waiting a half an hour or so for the woman who obviously couldn't slither into anything less than a size 42, wake up to the revelation that she couldn't possible make that little size 36 she's been clutching! Everything is racked, tagged and sold in the usual lady-like manner, and there is plenty of room for everybody and one or two more. And, though they don't exactly make a specialty of sports clothes for the younger crowd, if you have a daughter in this set who is managing on a fine-line budget, you might tell her about their fall wools and jerseys that are selling for $7.95. Particularly the gay plaid one-piece dress with the Peter Pan collar, the pleated pocket (for expansion purposes), and the "fish-wife" skirt. Because it's definitely a smart number for a smart young thing.

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Kickernick Stylist Ready to Show You

We'll admit that when it comes to the matter of Kickernick undies it doesn't take much to make us break out in a clither . . . we've that keen eye for their sleek, slim fit, and their slithery feel. However, if we haven't as yet convinced you of the "verse verse" big sizes, and you of the "weeny weenies" that you can find yourself a perfect fit; regardless of whether it's nighties (and they have them that would pass for evening gowns any day), step-ins, Kicktites, Skimpahumps and so on, then may we suggest that you visit Jordan Marsh's some time next week. Then you can meet Miss Henrietta Burgess, who is the official Kickernick stylist, and perhaps let her start selling you on the idea right about where we've left off. (Though we certainly haven't left off much!) The items aren't expensive. Or at least we don't call 89 cents for a vest expensive . . . any more than Kicktites for a dollar are! Up on the fourth floor.

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Smart Blouses And Low Prices

The fall tailored suit calls for a new blouse . . . regardless of just how old the suit itself may be. And we have seen some most attractive ones for a matter of $1.79. At Filene's: on the main floor, right opposite the umbrella counter . . . where half the world seems to meet the other half for luncheon dates. One is an all black blouse: except for white stitching around the close-fitting turndown collar and down the front by the buttons. Smart with the proverbial rhinestone pin we're alway yammering about. The other model is striped, and nothing less than Roman stripes, at that. You may sort of stagger back at the sight of so many colors at once; but bear in mind the fact that only a little of the blouse is going to show when worn with your suit buttoned. In brown, black or navy . . . combined with every other color you think of when you think of Roman stripes.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

Textiles

(Continued From Page 9)

son for the neutral solutions used in the Estes process.

Flocking is a particularly fascinating process. It consists of cutting cotton fibres to flock length of one half to three quarters of a millimeter in length—almost dust—sprinkling the tiny lengths on some background material that has been rubberized and standing them on end through the use of static electricity. The flock then goes into an oven to be cured and set.

Tests conducted by textile engineers assert that the treated ramie, flax, hemp and pita grass fibres can be handled by machinery already being used in cotton, woolen and rayon mills. Among desirable qualities possessed by ramie is the brilliance of its luster. Dyed ramie has a luster and sheen almost unbelievable in material of this sort, and it improves with washing. A member of the nettle family, it is one of the stingless nettles.

Japan uses ramie for sails and fishing nets. Its strength is highly desirable. In China it serves as "coolie cloth" of crude weave.

Pita Grass Defeats Snakes

Pita grass, native to Colombia, South America, grows up to 20 feet high and is so matted that even snakes can't wiggle through it. The leaf ends are sharply spined and the leaf fibers are unusually long In fact, pita grass fibers are the strongest in the world.

Jute from India always has discouraged process inventors, because, try as they might, no method could be uncovered of removing the objectionable odor emanating from wet jute. Mr. Estes accomplishes even this.

There has been so much work to getting the new fibers started along their expected roads to usefulness that little has been done with by-products, but it is known that enough pectin can be gained to pay for the processing and in addition there are lignin, fat, oils and waxes to be tested and used.

Wrapped around the mummies of important South American Indian chiefs in the Bogata Museum are bolts of cloth finer and softer than the finest silks. Apparently the fiber is pita grass and the methods used have become a lost art. Using the new process, the silken fibers can be made and the cloth duplicated, but the methods are naturally far more complicated than the Indians employed.

Cross and Bevans, English research chemists, have been investigating the fibers of pita grass for the Kew Gardens, and Japan is now making inquiries. English and Irish mills have also carried on much research. If pita is mixed with cotton the resultant cloth is extremely hard to tell from linen of the finest grade and it makes an excellent textile for light summer suits, the most absorbent material yet discovered.

Police Class Graduates

TRENTON, N. J.—Sixteen recruits to the New Jersey State police force graduated from the police training school here, the first class to complete a three-month training period since 1931, when retrenchment in state expenditures forced a reduction in personnel.

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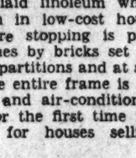
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Governor Murphy Is Viewed As Prospect for U. S. Senate; He Would Run Against Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 3—While Gov. Francis P. Murphy is enjoying his first vacation since taking office the first of this year, a certain amount of mystery hangs over his future political ambitions.

It is generally conceded that Governor Murphy will shortly announce his candidacy for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Democrat Fred H. Brown. Senator Brown's term will end at the close of 1938. He was elected in the Roosevelt landslide of 1932.

Governor Murphy is considered by Republicans as being capable of winning the Senatorial seat, the only New Hampshire seat in Congress now held by a Democrat.

Those who see a victory for Governor Murphy, if he seeks the seat, first point out that Senator Brown's strength has ebbed. He has been an ardent New Dealer, they point out, voting for practically all of President Roosevelt's proposals, and some of these have been unpopular in New Hampshire. Then it is pointed out that Governor Murphy won the seat he now holds in the same election that President Roosevelt carried the state. And they believe that the wide variety of legislation that he has succeeded in having enacted by the state legislature has served to further strengthen his position.

This legislation has applied to labor through broadening of the workmen's compensation laws and removal of the employee contributions to the state Unemployment Compensation Fund. The rural population has been pleased with the creation of the state police department, a new milk control system, and efforts to broaden the tax base so that they will carry a lesser burden.

There is another angle that must be taken into consideration. It is obvious that Governor Murphy has not accomplished all that he would like to see done as chief executive of the state. For instance, his fact finding commission is still at work compiling a wealth study of New Hampshire and when this commission makes its report in a few months it is expected to be the basis of new legislation.

If Governor Murphy wants to have this legislation enacted before the end of his current tearm, so that he will not seek a second term, he must call a special session of the State Legislature. It is believed by many observers that he will call such a session to convene shortly after the first of 1938.

Still another angle involves Governor Murphy's business interests. His chief business interest is the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company, of which he is credited with being the guiding genius and from which he resigned as vice-president and general manager when he became Governor. As one of the owners of the business, Governor Murphy is believed to have an income that does not require his being active in the business. Governor Murphy's son and son-in-law are active in the management of the shoe business, and the Governor still serves on the directorate.

Only an announcement by Governor Murphy will settle the question, one way or the other. If he runs for the congressional seat, he will have the competition of Eliot Carter, fellow Nashuan, in the primaries. But Governor Murphy easily defeated Mr. Carter in the gubernatorial primaries a year ago.

LaGuardia to Aid C.I.O. in Lawrence

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City will take time off from official duties and a rigorous re-election campaign to go to Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 12, to address a meeting of textile workers affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

His presence is expected to aid the campaign of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. to organize the 11,000 workers of the Wood and Ayer plants of the American Woolen Company at Lawrence. An employee election is to be held in the plants Sept. 15 and 16.

Mayor LaGuardia has been endorsed for re-election in New York by the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor. He will speak on the Lawrence common, where three emonths ago John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chairman, opened the campaign which Mr. LaGuardia will bring to a close.

Alleged Child Killer Is Held Without Bail

Arrest of a man who, police allege, has confessed to the murder of little Chester Harris, five-year-old Cambridge, Mass., child, brought high praise today from Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, of Boston.

"The Boston police are deserving of great praise in solving the Harris case," said the Mayor. "Unfortunately, many similar cases remain unsolved. I hope the law enforcing authorities will devise more drastic and effective methods to keep check on persons with police records for such crimes."

Boston and Cambridge police early today ended an eight-month search for the Harris boy's slayer when they declared they had a signed confession from Joseph Pimental, 24-year-old bottler, of Cambridge, that he committed the crime.

Pimental had been picked up on complaints from other children. He was held without bail in Brighton District Court today for a hearing Sept. 16 after pleading not guilty.

Winthrop Yacht Club Traces History in Its Long Career

Starting in 1884, the club has long been a racing organization and at present is enjoying the best years of its existence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINTHROP, Mass., Sept. 3—Tomorrow the Winthrop Yacht Club holds one of the oldest open regattas in Boston Bay, the Labor Day weekend race series, a traditional regatta that portrays accurately the yachting enthusiasm of this venerable Boston Harbor organization.

Ever since its founding in 1884, the Winthrop Yacht Club has been a racing club and its members, true-blooded yachtsmen. Organized on July 18 of that year, the club was incorporated one week later as the Great Head Yacht Club.

Small and rustic, the clubhouse was situated up the river where the Winthrop railroad station stands. The club soon changed its name to the Winthrop Yacht Club. Among its founders, only Willard M. Bacon is living today. Other names include Arthur Chesterton, Walter H. Cutler and Carl Gould. W. S. Chamberlain was the first commodore, his term of office lasting until 1885.

Moved Location

The club moved to its present location a few years later and new additions to the clubhouse were made. In 1904, the Winthrop Yacht Club erected a new clubhouse which has stood until this day.

The Winthrop Yacht Club has had a large part in the formation of Boston Bay interclub organizations. The first yacht racing union was started at the Winthrop club in 1896, called, the Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts. This was the pet idea of Charles Francis Adams and Lou Clark. However, in 1907 the Interclub Union of Boston Bay clubs was started and the Winthrop club, although not sponsoring the idea, held meetings in its quarters for this organization.

Around 1912 the Union and the Interclub associations consolidated to become the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association. This association is in charge of scheduling dates for open and interclub races and such events as the annual picnic of the yacht clubs.

Growth of Racing

Racing at Winthrop has been thorough during its 53 years of service. Growth of racing is easily traced in the history of this organization, for the modern racing yacht has always moored off the welcome port and starboard lights that mark this sea-fledged organization.

As far back as 1914 and before, Winthrop was sponsoring open regattas. A Winthrop Yacht Club schedule of starting times in 1914 showed such classes racing as Class P of 31 rating, Bar Harbor 31-footers, Class A over 26 foot racing length, Class B under 26 feet, Class C, Sonders, Class H, Class I (gaff-rigged), Class S open yachts, power boat races, X-Dories, the Scituate, Winthrop and Hingham one design class, and the Winthrop and Shirley Gut Beachcombers.

Racing has always had great enthusiasm at Winthrop, in fact, there has been no let-up in the sport except for a few years after the war.

By a Staff Photographer

Winthrop Yacht Clubhouse and Henry P. De Mouzelle's Hi-Maid of Hustler Class

The present-day racing boat started in 1922 when seven Winthrop Hustlers were bought by members of the club. Eighteen feet long, they were cat-rigged, one sail, and had a center board.

Today, the class is having its greatest popularity with 17 Hustlers now racing at the club. Besides the Hustlers, the old 15-footers, once called the Reindeer Class (as all its boats were named from the famous reindeer) the class is now the Winthrop 15-footers. This class is one of the oldest in Boston Bay and was gaff-rigged in the days before Marconi rig became popularized.

Winthrop's schedule finds the boats racing every Saturday and Sunday. Twilight races are also sailed, while the boats journey to the regular Sunday interclubs at the various yacht clubs around the bay.

Winthrop and its neighbor, Cottage Park Yacht Club, alternate each year in sponsoring the three-day regatta over Labor Day week-end for all boats in Boston Bay ports. Each year Norman Gray sponsors a trophy for the juniors under 21, and these races are sailed Sunday and Monday mornings.

This year's executive committee includes Commodore David M. Wisely, Vice-Commodore Richard Tewksbury, Rear-Commodore Gordon Nelson and Secretary, Robert H. Anthony. Harry W. Farquhar, former commodore, is the busiest man in Winthrop waters with his post of chairman of the House Committee.

Cottage Park Club The Last in Series

This is the twenty-second in a series of 23 articles giving the histories of North and South Shore yacht clubs presented in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor. The last article appears Tuesday with the Cottage Park Yacht Club taking its bow.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Society of Ancient Instruments recital.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Music Hall: string quartet; piano trio; vocalist.
1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold": readings by David Ross with music.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Tex O'Rourke; Jean Sablon; Richard Crooks; fire-fighting competition; dramatization; symphony orchestra.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music": Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Paul LeMay, guest conductor; Henry M. Neely, narrator.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Hungarian orchestra, relayed from Vienna.
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The World Is Yours": Smithsonian drama.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Saratoga music festival: chamber recital.
5:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Tim and Irene," with Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra in "Fun in Swingtime."
6:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.
7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: dramatic sketch.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jane Froman; Don Ross; vocal trio; D'Artega's Orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilssen.
7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Summer Stars: Col. Jay C. Flippen; soloists; chorus; Oscar Bradley's Or.
7:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Georgie Price and the Passing Show of Radio; soloists; orchestra.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Symphony Orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor; Allan Jones; Loretta Lee.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Waterboy": dramatization and music.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Edgar Bergen; Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; W. C. Fields; Nelson Eddy; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), German singing chorus.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jimmie Wallington, m. c.; soloists; orch.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Hi, There, Audience": Ray Perkins; soloists; trio; quartet; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Gilbert-Sullivan's "Cox and Box"; soloists and orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Universal Rhythm": Frank Crumit; Richard Bonelli; Carolyn Urbaneck; orchestra.
9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ernest Gill and his California Concert.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Grant Park concert, Chicago; Cavallo's Band.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Sunday Night Party: James Melton, master of ceremonies; Robert Dolan's Orchestra; Donald Dickson; Wyn Murray; Tom Howard; New Yorkers Chorus.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rhythm and Romance": Harold Stokes' Orchestra and soloists.

E. G. Dolan, Once A Senate Target, In Treasury Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—A new register of the Treasury was sworn in here yesterday afternoon against a background of Connecticut politics. Edward G. Dolan of Manchester, Conn., former Internal Revenue Collector for Connecticut, took the oath of office as his close friend, Postmaster General Farley, stood beside him. He succeeds the late W. W. Durbin of Ohio.

Mr. Dolan has been a friend of the Postmaster General for around 25 years, and was the first Roosevelt-for-President leader in Connecticut. When the New Deal took office he wanted to be Internal Revenue Collector for his state. Mr. Farley gave him the position. But Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut, carrying on a political feud, prevented Senate confirmation of the nomination despite the pleas of Mr. Dolan and Mr. Farley. The former had served almost a year before he was ousted by the Senate refusal.

Mr. Dolan then said he would be a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination against Senator Lonergan next year. Now Senator Lonergan is anxious that Mr. Dolan be confirmed by the Senate to his new office. Friends of the Senator believe this Washington office will get Mr. Dolan "out of the way" for the senatorial race. Mr. Dolan, however, refuses to state that he will reconsider his earlier decision to run for the Senate next year.

Street Railways

Philadelphia and Boston established street railway lines in 1857.

Brookline High Wing Is Opposed By Investigators

A special committee investigating the proposal of the Brookline School Committee which recommended that a north wing be constructed to the new high school building to include a modern gymnasium and supplementary rooms will register its opposition to the project when it is discussed at the next town meeting in September, it was learned today.

Dr. Jesse B. Davis, dean of the Boston University School of Education, who investigated for the committee, has prepared the report and while the investigating group is of the opinion that a more extensive program of physical education for students of Brookline High than is possible with present facilities is desirable and that adequate facilities for this should be provided as soon as possible, no action is recommended on the present proposal primarily because of high construction costs and the burden imposed on the town by erection of other buildings at the high school.

The original estimated cost planned by the School Committee last winter was $226,000 at the rate of 36 cents a cubic foot. Since then rising costs of construction will require an appropriation at the rate of 44 cents a cubic foot, according to the report, at a total of $370,061. This amount would include $22,256 for fees and contingencies at 5 per cent.

The committee suggests at some future date a modern plan be followed based on the experience of other communities with schools of similar size, which briefly would mean a gymnasium for the 2500 high school pupils controlled exclusively by school officials, maintaining separate facilities for boys and girls, being large enough to accommodate four classes of 40 pupils each at one time for a one-hour period, twice each week.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Friends of World	Fashion talk	Arthur Lang, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Conference; talks	Organ recital	"The City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	Choir Symphonette	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport shots	News; Little Show so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Popular soloists	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music: sport column	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Network speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	Continental Music	Tennis summary	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Recorded music	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette: news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Serenade: popular	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan: organ	Voice of Ezra
8:00	Music Hall: com-	Campbell's Royalists	Lucille Manners, so-	Sports speakers	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15	edy; soloists; or.	Movie reviews	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Songs They Write"	"The Editor Speaks"
8:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days":	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Happy Felton's Orch.	Frank Ward's Orchestra
8:45	Alice Faye, songs	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	"Your Invention"
9:00	Hollywood Hotel:	"Believe It or Not":	"Waltz Time": Frank	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15	dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30	revue: vocal solos;	College speakers	Court of Human Rela-	"Les Miserables": Orson	"Professional Hour"
9:45	Ray Paige's Orch.	Network program	tions: sketch	Wells; orchestra	"Professional Hour"
10:00	"Evenings With Pa-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter": sketch	Aloha Islanders	Jane Clifton, songs
10:15	pa Haydn": drama	vocal soloists	"First Nighter": sketch	Aloha Islanders	David McSweeney, songs
10:30	Address, John L.	Liedersingers: quartet	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Frank Ward's Orch.
10:45	Lewis, C.I.O. head	"Stringing Along"	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts: news	News: "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	"Dream Boat Revue"
11:15	B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dream Boat Revue"
11:30	Count Basie's Or.	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-DeLange Orch.	O. Lombardo's Orch.	W. Bryant's Orchestra
11:45	Count Basie's Or.	Promenade Concert	Hudson-DeLange Orch.	G. Lombardo's Orch.	W. Bryant's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go": music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Hits and Encores	Musical Clock	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Ray Block, pianist	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	Dalton trio: vocal	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Morning Carnival	"Poetry Corner"
9:30	Fiddler's Fancy	"As You Like It": news	Variations: music	Morning Carnival	Piano Moods: songs
9:45	Fiddler's Fancy	Sketch and music	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	Songs of Italy
10:00	Aunt Harriet's	"Sweethearts of Air"	Charioteers: quartet	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15	Children's Hour	"Raising Your Parents"	"Good Morning"	"Choir Loft": organist	"Front Page Drama"
10:30	Aunt Harriet's	"Raising Your Parents"	Manhatters: orchestra	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Children's Hour	Bill Krenz' Orchestra	Manhatters: orchestra	Bachelors: quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Organ recital	NBC vocal recital	Network program	Brokenshire's Morning	Vocal recital
11:15	Organ recital	Minute Men: quartet	Nancy Swanson, songs	Varieties: music	"Uncle Ted"
11:30	Concert Hall: Com-	Nagel's Rhumba Orch.	"The Mystery Chef"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	pensky Trio	Nagel's Rhumba Orch.	"Melody Men"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	Jack Shannon	News; Noonday Revue:	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News; stocks	soloists; orchestra	violinist; organ	"Symphonietta"	Italian Radio Review
12:30	George Hall's Orch.	Hessberger's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	George Hall's Orch.	Hessberger's Orchestra	Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	The Captivators	4-H Club program	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Vocal recital	Studio musicale	Vocalist; organ	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Jim Shields, songs	National Farm and	Marimba Melodies	Sport reports	Quakertown Varieties
1:45	"Bob and Vera"	Home Hour: guest	Three Girls and Boy	Sport reports	Quakertown Varieties
2:00	Madison Ensemble	speakers; soloists;	Sports reports; music	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Quakertown Varieties
2:15	Organ recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	Sports reports; music	first baseball game	Short Story Editor
2:30	"Tours in Tone"	Don Fernando's Orch.	Sports reports; music	Red Sox-Philadelphia	DiPietro's Orchestra
2:45	"Tours in Tone"	Cadets: quartet	Sports reports; music	first baseball game	DiPietro's Orchestra
3:00	Down by Herman's	Whitney Ensemble;	Sports reports; music	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Organ concert
3:15	Down by Herman's	string group	Sports reports; music	first baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	"Song Stylists"	Ricardo's Caballeros	Sports reports; music	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Sport reports
3:45	Peoples' Mandate	Ricardo's Caballeros	Sports reports; music	second baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Dictators: orch.	"Club Matinee"	Sports reports; music	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:15	Dictators: orch.	"Club Matinee"	Sports reports; music	second baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Danceapators: or.	"Club Matinee"	Sports reports; music	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:45	Danceapators: or.	"Club Matinee"	Sports reports; music	second baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	F. Dalley's Orch.	Little Variety Show:	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15	F. Dalley's Orch.	songs; sports; orch.	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	Lew Brown's Orchestra	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
5:45	The Boston Hour	Stuido musicale	garten: sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Tennis summary	Recorded orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; sports	News; network	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Ben Feld's Orch.	Tennis summary	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Count Basie's Orch.	Message of Israel:	"El Chico": Spanish	News Service	String rhythm band
7:15	"Song Time"	speaker; organ	revue; orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30	Concert Hall: all-	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Melodic Tones"
7:45	Ravel piano rec'tl	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	Charioteers: quartet	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Saturday Night	Home Towners: Cliff	Meredith Willson and	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	"Organ Melodies"
8:15	Swing Session	Hall; songs; orchestra	his orchestra	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Travel talk
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	Nola Day songs: Nor-	Linton Wells, talk	"Music of the Stars"	Frank Ward's Orchestra
8:45	sketch; soloists	man Cloutier's Orch.	NBC concert orchestra	"Music of the Stars"	"Mello Melodies"
9:00	"Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	NBC concert orchestra	"Louisiana Hayride"	"The Only Ones"
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	NBC concert orchestra	comedy and music	"The Only Ones"
9:30	Sport program	vocal groups; Hoosier	Grant Park concert	"Ecstasy": Frederick	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45	Lud Gluskin's Or.	Hot Shots	Grant Park concert	Stark's Orchestra	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	Saratoga Music Festi-	"Special Delivery": dra-	Mexican orchestra	"Sweet Music"
10:15	vocalists; male	val: first performances	matic sketch	Hollywood Whispers	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:30	trio; guest soloist	by chamber group	NBC Jamboree: com-	Grant Park concert	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Saratoga Festival	edy; soloists; orchestra	Grant Park concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; music	News Service	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15	B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Willy Bryant's Orch.
11:45	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Willy Bryant's Orch.

The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 4

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Sept. 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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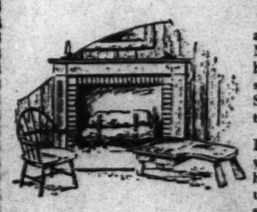

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Slow Ball May Help McKechnie Team—Girls' Junior Golf Final—Tennis Singles

Less Lively Sphere Break For Bees Predicts Manager

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the final month of the season reached the Beehive, Manager Bill McKechnie of the local National Leaguers forgot the present for a moment and looked into the future. What he saw was encouraging to those who have the interests of the Bees at heart.

"If the National League definitely decides to adopt a new and less lively ball next season, the move will automatically strengthen our club," predicted the pilot in an off-day fanning bee yesterday. "I say if the league decides to adopt it, because final vote on the change will not take place until the annual meetings in December. However, the vote will be just a routine measure, as I understand it, for practically every owner is in favor.

A Money Berth

"Being a strictly defensive club, the Bees would benefit handsomely by the disappearance of the so-called rabbit ball," continued McKechnie. "Using a less lively ball this season, fellows like Fette, Turner and MacFayden would have pitched us into the first division with room to spare. Many of the extra-base hits that beat us out of close games, particularly those lost by Turner, MacFayden and Fette, would be added to our win column. If the mound staff can repeat in 1938 the effectiveness it is showing in '37, you can count us in the money right now.

"Unless purchases and trades change the situation before next season, the new ball should make clubs like the Cardinals and Pirates less powerful, as they depend largely on their ability to score runs. Their pitching is not good. At the same time, the Giants and Cubs would be stronger, as they stress defensive baseball, along with fair hitting. Yes," concluded the Bees' manager, "Bob Quinn and I are unanimously in favor of a deader ball."

McKechnie has seen several models of new baseballs during the past two months. The manufacturers have made up a number of "trial" spheres, with the intention of hitting one that will satisfy everybody. Of course that is unlikely, but there should be a "happy medium" somewhere between the rabbit ball of the Babe Ruth era and the pellet used before 1920.

Stress on Pitching

Although McKechnie failed to make mention of the fact, a less lively ball would tend to reduce the Yankee monopoly in the American League. Colonel Jake Ruppert, Yankee owner, is loud in protest of a change, and you can hardly blame him. Without their tremendous output of extra base hits, particularly home runs, the champs would be a much simpler problem for rival contenders. A reduction of the Yankee power, although distasteful to the champs themselves, would undoubtedly increase interest and attention throughout the entire circuit.

Mention of the new sphere recalls the need of new and better mound talent at Fenway Park. The Red Sox have won a majority of their games this season through their ability to bounce balls against the left field fence at the Jersey Street orchard, but if the leagues go ahead with their plans, many of those long flies will be caught in 1938. The next chapter in big league baseball promises to lay heavy stress on pitching and all-around defensive tactics.

The Bees left yesterday for a swing through Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn that calls for seven games in five days. Singles are scheduled in Philadelphia today and tomorrow. On Sunday the B's play the league-leading Giants in a Polo Grounds doubleheader, and then move in on the Dodgers for two more games Monday and a single Tuesday. Next Wednesday the locals return to the Hive for three mid-week contests with the Phils and a week-end series with the contending Giants.

This morning the Bees were only four games away from a first division berth, and if the gap is lessened on this short road tour, that Hive series with the Giants should draw well. In fact, it should anyway, with the Terrymen staging their annual late-season drive.

The Red Sox come home today from their final western invasion, on which they won five and lost seven. They had an even break until yesterday's doubleheader in Chicago, when the White Sox captured both games, 4 to 2 and 10 to 8.

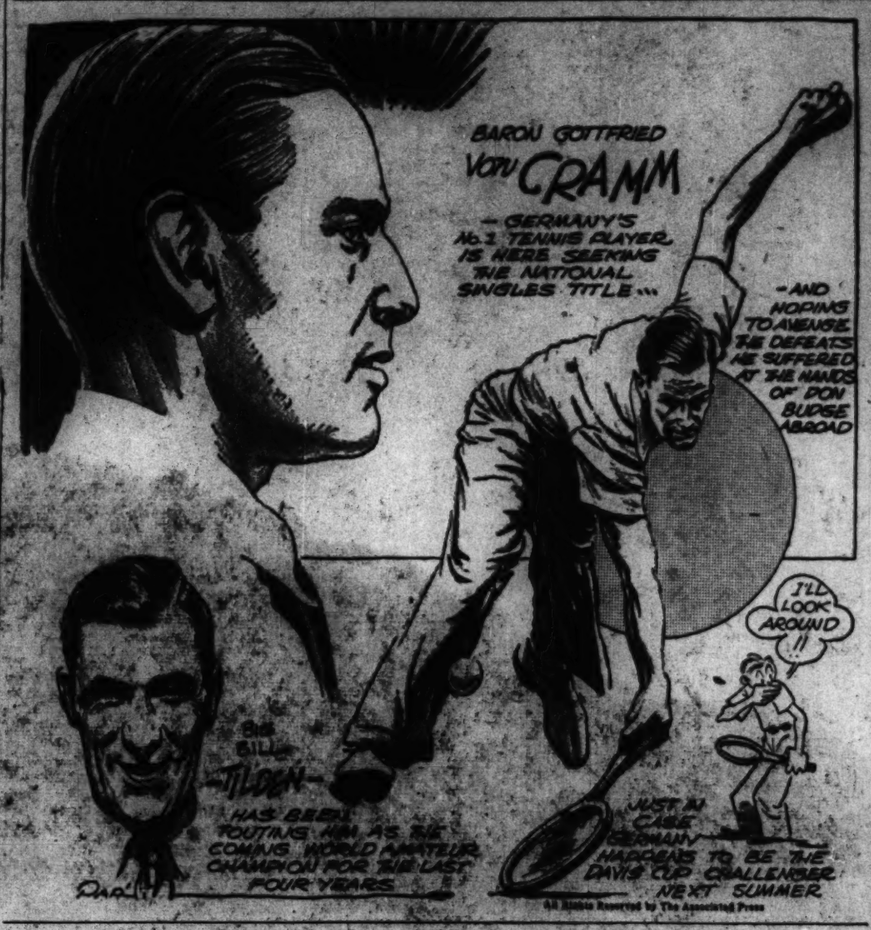
This mediocre tour left the Hub's American Leaguers 5½ games in back of the second-place Tigers and 3½ behind the White Sox.

Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced today recall of the following players: Catcher Lincoln Wasem from Scranton, Infielder Lou Menendez, Outfielder Andy Pilney and Pitcher George Gondira from Columbia, and Pitcher Johnny Babich from the Mission club. They will report in the spring.

Guldahl Shatters Par

HERSHEY, Penna., Sept. 3 (AP)—Shattering par by six strokes to equal the course record of 67, Ralph Guldahl of Chicago, National Open champion, and Ray Mangrum of Dayton, Ohio, tied for the lead yesterday at the end of the first round in the 72-hole $5000 Hershey Open tournament. Henry Picard of Hershey, winner of last year's $1200 first prize, was third with a three-under-par 70. Tied for fourth were Francis Ford, Charleston, S. C., amateur; Charles Schneider and Sam Byrd of Philadelphia, and Ben Hogan, Fort Worth, Texas, with 71's.

Foreign Threat--- *—By Pap'*


BARON GOTTFRIED VON CRAMM
—GERMANY'S No. 1 TENNIS PLAYER IS HERE SEEKING THE NATIONAL SINGLES TITLE...
—AND HOPING TO AVENGE THE DEFEATS HE SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF DON BUDGE ABROAD
I'LL LOOK AROUND !!
BIG BILL TILDEN—
HAS BEEN TOUTING HIM AS THE COMING WORLD AMATEUR CHAMPION FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS
JUST IN CASE GERMANY HAPPENS TO BE THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGER NEXT SUMMER
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

No Announcement Regarding Next Season Racing

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Sept. 3 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's terse announcement that he had "made no decision" about racing his America's Cup defender in British waters next year failed today to down rumors that the United States J-sloops would compete abroad.

Chandler Hovey, owner of Rainbow, and Gerard B. Lambert, owner of Yankee, were likewise noncommittal.

T. O. M. Sopwith, the British owner of Endeavour II, was believed to hold the answer, in that the American boats probably would not go abroad if he decides to challenge again next year for the America's Cup. Sopwith has declined to disclose his intentions. The New York Yacht Club requires 10 months' notice for a challenge.

Today, with the season ended and with Ranger holding the Town of Marblehead punch bowl, the five big boats made preparations to return to their home yards.

Rainbow and Yankee were scheduled to leave today to tie up for the winter at Lawley's yard in Boston. Ranger and the two Endeavours were to head around Cape Cod for Bristol, R. I., where the Vanderbilt boat will spend the winter and the British sloops will be ketch-rigged before starting back across the Atlantic.

Ranger's fifth victory yesterday—which gave her a sweep of the series here—was surprisingly close, only 1m. 28s. ahead of Yankee over the 28-mile course, two trips seven miles to windward and return. Endeavour II came home third, nearly five minutes behind Ranger.

Dedham Youngster Missed Two Shots

DETROIT, Sept. 3 (AP)—Shotguns boomed steadily today as a record field of 248 entrants fired away at the second 100 targets of the all-gauge event, final contest of the third national skeet championships at the Blue Rock Gun Club.

Reflecting the increased proficiency of its followers at the comparatively new sport of skeet were three perfect scores of 100 shot in the opening 100 targets of the 250 target event Thursday.

The marksmen who shared the top niche as today's firing started were Frank R. Kelly, of West Orange, N. J., Odis Walding, of Los Angeles, and Don Searls, of South Lyon, Mich.

Kelly ranks as America's crack shot of skeet and was named captain of the 1936 all-American. He had never held a national title until Wednesday when he took the 20-gauge championship. He trimmed C. L. Schweinler a fellow townsman of West Orange, N. J., and Jackie Horton, 13-year-old Edgewood, R. I. star, in a shoot by cracking 25 straight after each had smashed 99 out of 100.

Tied at 99 are 11 gunners. They are: Robert Wilfeng and Ed Williams, Los Angeles; Jack Lindsay, Okmulgee, Okla.; Ray Marshall, Wayne, Mich.; Dr. C. W. Scranton, West Orange, N. J.; G. C. Parker Jr., Tulsa, Okla.; Dave Sklar, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. P. Harvey, St. Joseph, Mich.; Larry Piccrilli, Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph M. George, Suldersville, Md., and Don Sperry, of Flint, Mich.

Missing two targets in a row after having cracked 79 straight, 15-year-old Richard Shaughnessy, of Dedham, Mass., finished with a 98 and appeared destined to join the ranks of ex-champions. In the three years that national skeet meets have been held, no gunner has ever retained his title.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

U. S. wins Walker Cup, 10½ to 1½.

Five Years Ago

Yankees broke 34-year record by playing 193rd straight game without being shut out.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Schoolboy Rowe and Dizzy Dean, both with ailing arms, are barnstorming around Texas . . . they do three and four inning turns against each other in semipro and East Texas League games . . . Bill Terry appears on Giant letterheads as "general manager" . . . Texas fans say those who think Duke and Pitt are going to play the outstanding game of the season had better not be too sure until after Ohio State and Texas Christian collide . . . Sam Snead, the golf crack, caddied for Helen Hicks when she played in her first national tournament down in West Virginia some years back . . . the other day Sammy gave Helen a few lessons on how to improve her stance . . . Charlie Grimm still insists his Cubs will win . . .

Joe Di Maggio is finding the going tough on the western trip . . . so far his average is around .244 . . . on the May trip he hit for .370; in June at a .377 clip, while on the last swing he exploded to the tune of .450 . . . one New York paper hears the agreement between the three big league clubs here banning broadcasting of games soon may be dissolved.

Baron De Coubertin

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Baron Pierre de Coubertin, promoter and organizer of the modern Olympic Games, passed on here last night. He was a strong champion of sport for sports' sake all his life.

The founder of the modern revival of the Olympic Games considered the development of a strong and vigorous manhood as essential to the world, but the "paid gladiator" never appealed to him.

It was in 1894 that Baron de Coubertin, then a young writer and educator, who was convinced that athletics should play a large part in educational development, first presented his plan for the Olympic revival. Even then he warned against what later became known as "commercialization" of sport.

The idea of revival took hold and the first games were held in 1896 with Athens appropriately selected as the site. A special marble stadium was built though it lacked a really suitable running track. The games after that came at intervals of four years, but it was in 1908 at London that they really first reached the great scope they have today.

For 31 years Baron de Coubertin worked actively as president of the International Olympic Committee. He retired in 1925, being succeeded by his collaborator Count de Baillet Latour. He then became honorary president for life.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	73	47	.608
Chicago	73	48	.598
St. Louis	68	56	.537
Pittsburgh	63	59	.516
Boston	59	63	.484
Philadelphia	52	69	.430
Brooklyn	50	69	.420
Cincinnati	47	70	.402

Results Sept. 2

Pittsburgh 11, Philadelphia 8.
New York 5, St. Louis 4 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3 (11 innings).
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	81	39	.675
Detroit	71	50	.587
Chicago	71	54	.568
Boston	65	54	.546
Cleveland	61	58	.513
Washington	53	63	.466
Philadelphia	39	80	.328
St. Louis	38	83	.314

Results Sept. 2

Cleveland 4, New York 2.
Detroit 9, Washington 8 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 18, Boston 4.

Three Marksmen Shoot Their Way Into Skeet Lead

DETROIT, Sept. 3 (AP)—Frank Kelly, of West Orange, N. J., and Odis Walding, of Los Angeles, two of the best-known gunners in the nation, and Don Searls, of South Lyon, Mich., an "unknown," shot their way into the lead of the all-gauge event of the national skeet championships at the Blue Rock Gun Club yesterday by breaking 100 targets each.

The second 100 targets were shot today and the final 50 targets will be fired tomorrow.

Kelly, winner of the 20 gauge championship Wednesday when he broke 99 out of 100 targets and then shot 25 straight to beat Jackie Horton, 13-year-old Edgewood, R. I., star, and C. L. Schweinler also of West Orange, was hitting the targets squarely again yesterday.

Walding, a member of the Gilmore Red Lion team of Los Angeles, has ranked among the Pacific Coast's top notchers for two years. Searls, a paint salesman, has been shooting for only a year and his score was the best that he has ever made in any competition.

Walding's perfect score helped the Red Lions take the lead in the team race, with 491 out of 500 targets. One of the Red Lions, Robert Wilfong, was tied with 10 other shooters for fourth place with 96. Major Slater had 98 and Robert Bloomfield and R. C. Scott 97 each to complete the Red Lion scoring.

Two targets back of the Red Lion team were the Kerr sportsmen of Los Angeles. Ed Williams led this quintet with 99 targets. Richard Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., gunner who won the title last year with 248 out of 250 targets, started out today by cracking 79 straight. He missed two targets at the No. 3 station and finished with 98.

Mass. Golfers All Defeated In Open Golf

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (AP)—Scoring a major upset, Bill Holt of Syracuse, N. Y., defeated defending champion Paul Leslie of Louisiana State University, one up on the twentieth hole, in the second round of the western amateur championship at Los Angeles Country Club yesterday.

"Trailer Bill" Holt came to the coast in a cabin motor trailer, squared the match with newly-wed Leslie on the seventeenth with a birdie 3.

On the twentieth Paul was in the rough on his tee shot. He came out 60 yards short. While Holt's second was hole high to the left, Leslie left himself with a 25-foot putt, which stopped a foot short, while Holt canned his eight-footer.

Ray Billows, runner-up in the national amateur, gave young Frank Taylor Jr., of near-by Pomona, a golf lesson, winning easily, 4 and 2, while Don Erickson of Ios Angeles, runner-up in the recent national public links meet, won from Dick Ashley of Kenosha, Wis., 3 and 2.

In another upset, Robert Thompson, San Francisco, knocked over Frank Strafaci of New York, 3 and 1.

The day's longest match found Freddie Haas Jr., Louisiana state's national intercollegiate champion, downing Joe Lynch of Boston, former New England titlist, one up on the 22nd hole.

Haas sank an 18-foot chip shot to halve the 20th and they split the 21st with birdie 4's—Haas' approach hit a boundary sign to remain in just back of the green.

Lynch's tee shot on the short 22nd landed high on a bank. He took 3 to get on, and Haas holed out in par 3.

Lynch squared the match on the 18th when Haas exploded out of a sand trap across the green and through the crowd.

Bruce McCormick of Los Angeles, 1937 national public links champion, fell out of the tournament before Harry Westbrook, Los Angeles, 1 up.

Tennis Favorites Survive First Day At Forest Hills

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—There was a great deal of firing yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club as the men's and women's national singles championships got under their cumbersome way. But little of it was more than target practice.

Twenty of the 48 seeded players in both divisions saw action this afternoon. When play ended only one, Ross Wilson of Canada, had been eliminated.

Although Don Budge, the California redhead, who is the No. 1 domestic ranking star, does not swing a racquet until today, five of his companions in the United States list advanced to second-round brackets with a total loss of two sets. Bobby Riggs, Los Angeles youngster, seeded No. 2; Frankie Parker, Davis Cup mate of Budge from Milwaukee, Wis., seeded No. 3; Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, No. 4, and John McDiarmid of Princeton, N. J., and Johnny Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, ranked seventh and eighth, all won their first tests.

Like Budge, Baron Gottfried von Cramm, his chief rival, drew a first-round bye. But the German's countryman, Henner Henkel, led a contingent of foreigners that included the three Japanese, Jiro Yamagishi, Fumiturn Nakano, and Hideo Nishimura, and Charles Edgar Hare and Clarence M. Jones, of England, into their second round brackets.

Pacing the women survivors was Alice Marble, who opened defense of the title she won last year from Helen Jacobs with a 6—3, 7—5 conquest of pretty Jacqueline Horner of France.

Joining her were Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, ranked fourth, Dorothy May Bundy, No. 6, and Carolin Babcock, No. 7. Anita Lizana, petite Chilean who is No. 3 on the foreign seeded list and the champion's likely semi-final rival, was accompanied in straight-set victories by Germany's Marieluis Horn, seeded fourth; and Freda James and Margot Lumb, English Wightman Cup stars who fill the last two places on the foreign ranking list.

Only three seeded men, McDiarmid, Van Ryn and Jones, were carried into extra sets.

Of the three other Americans, Parker's victory was the most decisive, as he waded through William Gillespie of Atlanta, Ga., with the loss of only three games. The scores were 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.

Riggs and Grant had a bit more difficulty. The coast youngster, who is in the same half of the draw with Von Cramm, was carried to deuce in two sets of his 7—5, 6—1, 9—7 conquest of Billy McGhee of New Orleans, while Grant found a fellow scrambler in Murray Deloford, a young and sturdy Englishman, who took him to 6—4, 9—7, 6—3.

Henkel and Yamagishi, who follow Von Cramm in the foreign ranking list, were impressive. The German star ripped through the first and third sets of this match with Russell Bobbitt, a youngster from Atlanta, with a loss of only one game, and was carried to 7—5 in the second stanza only because he elected to dispense with his fierce serve until his rival was leading at 5—3.

Van Ryn struck a real tartar in George Dunn, a youngster just a year out of the University of Pennsylvania. Dunn won the first set and carried the Davis Cup veteran to 8—6 in the next two before finally going out at 5—7, 8—6, 8—6, 6—4. McDiarmid, a professor at Princeton University, also had to play an extra set before defeating Lewis Wetherell, national public courts champion from California, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Hare, Nakano and Nishimura all won without undue difficulty, while Umberto Cuccioli, lone Italian in what is acknowledged the strongest international field in a decade, was eliminated at 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6 by Jones. Wilson, ranked second in Canada, dropped a 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5 decision to Merrimon Cuningim of Nashville, Tenn., for the lone break in the seeded ranks.

Massachusetts Nine Tops New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3 (AP)—Ray Bessom, a burly youth with baseball written all over him, personally conducted the East Lynn, Mass., nine to its second consecutive victory over New Orleans yesterday in the American Legion's "little world series." He pitched and batted the easterners to a 5-0 win.

The victory was Bessom's second of the series and 27th of the season. It left his mates just one game short of their first junior world title and the Crescent City Club three victories distant from their second little series crown.

Bessom hurled a splendid game from start to finish. He opened up by striking out the first batter and duplicated the trick with the final New Orleans man.

His pitching, however, was just half his act. He smacked out a double and three singles in four times at the plate, drove in three runs and led the attack on Howard Pollet, New Orleans top-ranking hurler. Pollet struck out seven batters but was nicked for 14 solid blows.

The easterners pushed across two markers in the third inning on singles by Nikitikis, Hegan and Bessom and an error by Crochet, New Orleans centerfielder. The other three runs came in the seventh on Hegan's triple, singles by Bessom and Whalen, Murphy's sacrifice and Turnbull's single. Approximately 4500 fans witnessed the game.

Silber Joins Browns

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3 (AP)—Another new recruit, Edward Silber an outfielder from the Johnstown, Penna., club, reported to manager Jim Bottomley of the St. Louis Browns today. He has been a leading slugger and base stealer in the Middle Atlantic League.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Tingues

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Professional football, now firmly established as a fall successor to professional baseball, launches its most important season this week end, and through next week, with the 10 teams listed in the schedule of the National Football League either engaged in preliminary charity games against picked amateur teams of recent graduates from colleges, or actually competing against each other in the divisional championships which will lead the way to the championship series between the leaders of the two groups in December.

This is the earliest opening of the season, in its 18-year career, and is partly due to the increase of the teams to 10, as Cleveland is added to the western group. The five in the East remain the same, though the former Boston team, the Redskins, and its franchise have been bodily lifted and now will represent Washington, though still calling themselves the Redskins. This team won the eastern honors last year, while the Green Bay Packers emerged victors in the western group, then only four in number, and followed by capturing the play-off, and the championship.

Two Teams Meet All-Stars

Both the Packers and the New York Giants have preliminary work to do before they engage in the actual championships. The former have already lost a charity game to a group of college all-stars of the Midwest, while a similar group will open the season at the Polo Grounds against the Giants, next Wednesday evening.

From now on, every Sunday afternoon will see one or more teams in action in the various parks, while there will also be evening games scattered through the week days, under the floodlights in the various parks equipped with them.

The Philadelphia Eagles will be the busiest of the teams at the start, beginning with a trip to Pittsburgh, to open the season there on Sunday, then coming home to entertain the Brooklyn Dodgers in the Municipal Stadium on the former site of the World's Fair, the following Friday evening.

The same night the western section will get under way, with the Detroit Lions chosen to initiate the new Cleveland Rams into the championship in the big Municipal Stadium of the Great Lakes Exposition, with the Green Bay Packers at home the following Sunday afternoon as hosts to the Chicago Cardinals.

Probably the most important newcomer this season into the ranks of the coaches is Hugo Bezdek, famous mentor of the Pennsylvania State football team for many years, who has accepted the tutelage of the Cleveland Rams in his first venture in coaching professional football. A new pair of coaches is coming to the Pittsburgh Pirates in Johnny Blood and Walter Kiesling, the former a recent back of the champion Packers, and the latter also a veteran player. Dutch Clark, who has been leading quarterback of the league for the past three years, will undertake the job of coaching Detroit in addition to playing, as the former mentor there, George Clark, is again trying to live up to his nickname of "Potsy" by trying to develop a team for the Brooklyn Dodgers, which is once more being reorganized.

The last of the contenders in the series for the national open polo championships, the Honorable Humphrey Guinness, one of the leading stars of British polo, who will be the back of the Templeton team, is at last on his way, arriving on the Queen Mary next Tuesday, and, though he will lack much practice in combination with the Guest brothers—Winston and Raymond—who organized the team, he has played with them abroad. With his ponies here for a month or more, and having been brought to first-class condition by his hosts, the chances of the team, a former winner of the championship, will be increased to a great extent

Play is Wide Open

The play so far is wide open, and not one of the teams can be regarded as either a sure winner or as an outsider in the coming battle. Old Westbury has beaten the Argentines, Aurora has been too strong for Aknusti, and the latter has beaten the handicapped Templeton, while Greentree has been as uncertain as the wind all through the preliminary tryouts. So just how the series will end is still uncertain.

The draw as announced this week will bring Aknusti against Old Westbury in the first match on Saturday, Sept. 11, with the Argentines encountering Aurora the following day. Wednesday and Thursday are chosen for the semifinals, with Templeton meeting the winner of the Saturday game in the first game, and the champion Greentree four opposing Sunday's survivors in the second on Thursday.

Saturday will be reserved for the opening of the Waterbury Cup handicap series, probably between the losers of Saturday's and Sunday's games, while the final of the open will be held on Sunday, Sept. 19. All this, of course, is subject to the weather, whose uncertainty in recent weeks has played a large part in the difficulties which have rendered the preparation of the teams so hazardous. If all goes well, however, the end of daylight saving will also see the conclusion of the official tournaments of the season, as the intercircuit championships at Chicago are also expected to be concluded that week end.

M. C. C. Wins Last Match

MONTREAL, Sept. 3 (CP)—Despite a thrilling 10th wicket stand in which tiny Mel Davies hit the only century recorded against the Marylebone Cricket Club team on its Canadian visit, the Englishmen defeated a representative Montreal eleven in the last match of their tour yesterday by 41 runs. The M. C. C. declared with 255 runs for 7 wickets, all Montreal replying with 214.

Alice Belanger Retains Crown In Junior Golf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON, Sept. 3—Trailing three down at the 14th tee, Miss Alice Belanger of the United Shoe Club this afternoon staged a comeback unparalleled in the history of the Massachusetts state girls' junior championship here at the Weston Golf Club to successfully defend her crown by defeating Margaret Ogg of Worcester on the 19th hole.

It was an uphill fight from the first hole. Dropping the first hole with a poor 7, she never was out in front until she sunk her five footer on the 19th. Miss Ogg, playing in her first major tournament, faltered badly from the 14th on and didn't have quite enough to hold her slim 1-up lead when they teed off for the 18th hole.

As slender Alice Belanger retained her title this afternoon, there was one individual who followed her play with a glint of pride in his eyes.

Tom Mahan, United Shoe professional, has a right to be proud of Alice. Back in 1933 he discovered her and helped her to reach the form which she has been showing the past two years in tournament play.

"I can't take all the credit," he said. "For it has been her own perseverance and willingness to practice what I have tried to show her."

Twin Sister Good

While Alice is today receiving most glory because of her rise in the junior golfing ranks, her twin sister Lucille is also a golfer in her own right.

"When I first saw these girls," Tom revealed, "they were hitting balls on the fairway that runs by their house. They both had natural swings so I began to correct some of their faults and show them how to play the various shots. They responded amazingly fast. They both managed to get some clubs together and joined the United Shoe course."

While Lucille has not shown the high brand of play of her sister, Tom feels that it won't be long before she will be capturing her share of glory. "Lucille is a longer hitter than Alice, but not as steady," he pointed out. "Alice has a good putting game and uses her irons accurately. Under fire she is much steadier than Lucille."

Girls Inseparable

The girls are loyal rooters of one another and are inseparable. In fact, they give reporters no end of trouble, for when they are together, no one knows who is who.

When they are not playing golf they like to swim. In the winter they take to ice skates. They are seniors at Beverly High School where they participate in volley ball. After graduation they expect to enter a business college.

"I expect to enter them into the women's state championship next year," Tom revealed. "They have a handicap now of 11, but I am sure that will be down to 4 by next spring."

Alice's title in the junior tournament last year was her first of major importance. She is the second girl that Tom Mahan has brought along to win the junior championship. In 1933 at Woodland, Norma Yeaton, won the title.

Polland Increases Lead In Chess Tournament

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Davis S. Polland of New York held a clear-cut lead over the rest of the field as play in the American Chess Federation's masters final continued today.

Polland defeated S. S. Cohen of New York in 27 moves last night. The win gave Polland a record of 7½-1½. Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, who was defeated by Charles Jaffe of New York in another night match after 53 moves, dropped to third place behind George N. Treysman of New York.

Treysman, who yesterday afternoon won on forfeit from Steiner under the time-limit rule, had a record of 5-2, with Steiner's record being 5½-3½. Jaffe was in fourth place at 4½-3½.

International League

Results Sept. 3

Baltimore 7, Newark 6.
Montreal 8, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 2, Toronto 0.
One game postponed.

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Commerce and Finance

Warning Sounded By U. S. Against Crop Speculation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Officials spread a net today in which, they said, they hoped to trap large speculators attempting to manipulate prices of corn, wheat, cotton and other farm commodities in violation of federal regulations.

For the first time, the Commodity Exchange Administration, which supervises speculative trading in farm products, ordered 900 registered commission houses to report all commodity accounts that are controlled "by any person other than the owners."

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the federal agency, said there "is reason the believe that not all persons who control accounts having an aggregate open interest of 200,000,000 bushels of grain are reporting their operations daily."

This was required, he said, and failure to report, upon conviction, "is punishable by a fine of $10,000, or one year imprisonment, or both." Dr. Duvel said the sweeping order had been issued because "it is especially important to farmers that during the next few months when crops are moving from the farms and the major part of them are being sold that there should be no concerted drive by speculators to manipulate prices."

Potato Control Studied

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Government agricultural experts studied today a proposal to control potato production in the United States to prevent price fluctuations.

Allen W. Manchester, northeastern director of the agricultural conservation program, said the plan under consideration would stabilize potato acreage.

"The only time there have been disastrous prices during the last 30 years," he said, "was when acreage was expanded. Potato growers of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey feel they should have means of avoiding the peaks and depths of price fluctuations."

Mr. Manchester said a suggestion by northeastern potato growers at a recent conference would provide for limiting acreage to about the 3,224,000 acres in cultivation this year so that production could be stabilized at about 360,000,000 to 370,000,000 bushels a year in the United States. He called this production "the average consumption for the nation."

The agriculture department has predicted a 400,000,000 bushel yield this year.

Excess Reserves Decrease Slightly In Week of Sept. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports a slight drop in excess reserves during the week ended Sept. 1. These lendable funds dropped $10,000,000 for the week to $750,000,000.

The decline was attributable to a $37,000,000 increase in money circulation to $6,532,000,000.

Excess reserves, which provide the basis for credit expansion, are expected to dip substantially over Labor Day, when money in circulation customarily increases sharply.

When money goes out of the banks into circulation, it tends to decrease the institution's supply of idle funds.

The board reported it increased its Government bond holdings $1,000,000 during the week to $738,073,000. This increase, however, was offset by a $1,000,000 reduction in holdings of Treasury bills, bringing the latter to $630,404,000. Treasury note holdings remained unchanged at $1,157,713,000.

Gold stocks rose during the week $26,000,000 to $12,567,000,000 or $1,850,000,000 over the same week last year.

NEW YORK (AP)—Another $3,000,000 increase in discounted bills, reported in the weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was attributed in banking circles to member bank borrowing.

The same conclusion was drawn last week when the statement for the period ended Aug. 25 disclosed a $3,600,000 rise in discounts over the preceding week. The total now is $14,744,000.

With the recent lowering of the bank's rediscount rate to 1 per cent from 1½ per cent, Reserve authorities made it know they were desirous of having member banks borrow to meet expanding loans to business.

A year ago the bank's discount item stood at $6,327,000.

Pierce-Arrow Approves Lower Priced Car Plan

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Stockholders of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Corporation have voted approval of a plan for formation of a new corporation to enable the company to enter the medium-price field.

The plan provides for the new corporation to take over present business of the company and raise $10,700,000 through stock sale. Registration for the new stock is expected to be filed soon with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

At the meeting of stockholders just held Arthur J. Chanter, president, was asked to verify a report that Postmaster General James A. Farley will head the new company. Mr. Chanter declined to amplify a recent statement that "a person of national importance will be invited to become executive head of the corporation."

Dewey & Almy Chemical Co.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Registration statements for new securities were filed with the Securities Commission for Dewey & Almy Chemical Co., Cambridge, Mass., 22,496 shares $5 cumulative convertible preferred, no par value, stock and 142,636 shares common, no par value, stock. Underwriters are Jackson and Curtis and F. S. Mosely & Co.

Gas Users Increase 223,000 in 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

During the first six months of this year domestic customers served by manufactured and natural gas numbered 15,787,500 on June 30, an increase of 223,000, according to the American Gas Association.

Revenue received by the utilities totaled $433,849,700 in the first half of this year, an increase of 4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936. Revenues from industrial and commercial users increased 11.4 per cent, while revenues from domestic customers gained 1 per cent.

1937 Cotton Loan Program to Be In Operation Sept. 13

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas said today after a conference with Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that the 1937 cotton loan program should be in operation Sept. 13.

He said forms to be used in the transactions would be mailed out of Washington in a week, and that they should be in the hands of nearly all regional administrators by Sept. 13.

"Meanwhile, the farmer can get immediate cash from his local banker," said Connally. "Mr. Jones has assured bankers that as soon as the plan is in operation they will take up all notes. Whatever interest may be charged by the banks during the interim, the amount should be nominal."

Mr. Connally said he would discuss with Secretary Wallace late in the day the matter of adjustment payments between the loan or market price of cotton and the 12 cents a pound income which he said has been assured farmers.

Freight Carloadings 4.4 Per Cent Ahead Of Like 1936 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 787,373 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 28.

This was an increase of 6126 cars, or 0.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 33,276, or 4.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 106,525, or 15.6 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk	Incr Over Last Wk	Incr Over Year Ago
Miscel freight	313,459	30	11,947
Less-than-carlot merchandise	169,849	2,569	2,336
Coal	128,038	11,992	†4,125
Grain and grain products	41,166	†2,783	4,630
Livestock	13,997	†1,041	†1,822
Forest products	38,438	†2,918	2,297
Ore	72,800	†2,005	17,100
Coke	9,846	282	913

† Decrease.

Retail Advertising 2.4 P. C. Above '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail advertising in 79 major cities in the week ended August 21 showed an increase of 412,098 lines, or 2.4 per cent, over the corresponding week of 1936, according to a report of Advertsing Age.

These cities reported a total of 17,689,312 lines for the 1937 week as against 17,277,214 lines for the like week of last year.

Through the first 34 weeks of 1937, 654,840,985 lines of retail display are shown for the measured cities against 622,312,609 lines for the comparable period of last year, a gain of 32,528,376 lines or 5.2 per cent. An increase of 11.1 per cent is shown for 1937 over 1935.

Deere Dividend And Split Coming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Deere & Co. announces that, in connection with a special meeting of stockholders called on Sept. 15 to increase the authorized common stock from 1,005,000 to 5,000,000 shares, it is proposed to double or increase otherwise the number of shares outstanding by declaring a stock dividend and to offer for sale some of the additional shares.

It is expected that the stock will be split two or more for one, preliminary to an offering of rights, which may not occur until next year.

Canadian Fishing Industry Enjoys Prosperous Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canadian fishermen are having a prosperous season. The first six months of the current year indicate that the value of the seafood catch is $6,719,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The catch itself is not much larger, but the increased value due to advance in price is causing the prosperity.

Canada's growing export trade in fishery products adds to the favorable position. For the first half of the year exports amount to $12,465,000, an increase of 23 per cent over the like 1936 period. Improved business in canned salmon is the chief factor in the increase.

The United States and the United Kingdom continue to be Canada's biggest customers for fish and fish products. Sales to the former country for the six months totaled over $6,381,000, or $545,000 more than from January-June, 1936. Exports to the British market increased $458,000 in value to $2,175,800.

Financing in New Fields Increases Loan Firms' Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New fields opened up for financing companies were in part, at least, responsible for a far better total volume of business during the first half of 1937 than during the corresponding period of last year. The future is bright for these companies on account of this diversification, according to LaRue Applegate, writing in the Annalist.

The article says in part:

"In April of this year, for the first time since March, 1933, the volume of retail automobile financing failed to equal that of the corresponding month of the preceding year. Volume of financing in the second quarter of 1937, as reported by the Department of Commerce, covering 282 identical organizations, amounted to $537,200,000, only slightly above the volume of $535,900,000 in the second quarter of 1936. The present resting period comes after gains of 29 per cent in 1935 and almost 50 per cent last year.

"Based on midyear balance sheets, the leading companies in the field still rely on automobile financing for the bulk of their business. This is also true of the majority of small finance companies. On June 30 of this year Commercial Investment Trust and Commercial Credit had total receivables of about $775,000,000, of which amount $590,000,000 was classed as either wholesale or retail automobile receivables. Automobile financing, therefore, now amounts to approximately 75 per cent of the total business done. A year ago the ratio was almost 80 per cent.

Diversification an Aid

"The fact that the finance companies are breaking away from their dependence upon the automobile industry is to be regarded as a constructive factor. In the future a slump in automobile sales will have less effect upon the credit organizations than it did in the early years of the depression. The finance units are now entering numerous fields, many of which had scarcely been touched until but a short time ago. Two important new fields of endeavor are industrial machinery and commercial appliances, such as store fixtures. Household appliances, especially electrical items, have been commercially financed for some time, but are becoming increasingly important. One of the newest fields is the financing of professional instruments, such as equipment for dentists. Beauty parlor apparatus can also be bought on credit terms. The Commercial Investment Trust Corporation a few months ago reported that volume of financing in certain of these new fields was double that of a year ago. Automobile financing in the first half of this year was up less than 6 per cent.

Air-Conditioning Field

"A huge field for the credit companies is now available in the financing of air-conditioning equipment. Accurate data are not available but according to present estimates between 40 and 50 per cent of total sales are now being made on terms. The phenomenal gains which are now being scored by air conditioning hardly need special mention as they are relatively well known. In the first seven months of this year, installations amounted to $68,300,000 or 37 per cent greater than for all last year. Based on the percentages available, the credit companies bought about $30,000,000 in "air-conditioning receivables" in the seven months ended July 31, 1937. This total is significant when it is considered that air conditioning has apparently just begun. The outlook for private installations, wherein would seem to lie the greatest field for the finance companies, appears particularly bright.

Air Craft Financing Up

"The financing of aircraft is also a steadily growing field which promises to become an important factor in the earnings of credit companies. Figures provided by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce indicate that in the first half of this year 1098 commercial planes were produced with a value of roughly $10,000,0000. In the six months ended June 30, 1936, the figures were 663 and $5,400,000, respectively. It is currently estimated that between 35 and 40 per cent of all the commercial planes sold are retailed on credit terms. On that basis, volume of aircraft financing in the first half of this year approximated $4,000,000 a gain of more than 80 per cent as compared with that of a year ago.

"During the last few years the sales financing companies have displayed remarkable earning power. A group of representative credit companies earned an average of 14.6 per cent on their invested capital last year, as compared with 14.9 in 1935 and about 12 per cent in 1934. As a general rule the large financing units have shown a better earning trend than the smaller companies."

NEW YORK (AP)—Another indication of a move among installment finance companies to shorten payment terms and tighten the consumer credit strings a bit is seen in banking circles in a letter just received from the Commercial Credit Co., one of the leading sales finance companies, urging banks and others in the field to join the effort to "put installment financing on a more liquid and sounder basis than it has been during the past year or two."

The last few years, with competition to find outlet for idle funds keen, installment terms were lengthened and new lenders entered the business, including some banks. Outstanding installment credit expanded substantially with recovery in demand for automobiles, refrigerators and other goods bought "on time."

Recently the major finance companies took the lead in reducing payment terms, slicing them to an average of about two years, from three.

Iowa Corn Huskers Busy

DES MOINES, Iowa—Iowa's cornhuskers will have a busy season this year. The crop is figured as being over twice as large as last year, with 469,000,000 as compared with last season's 212,240,000.

Perilous Reaction to Rapid Raw Material Price Rise Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The International Labor Office Year Book for 1936-37 sounds a warning that the rapid rise in the prices of raw materials, while contributing to the prosperity of the main producing countries, "holds out the possibility of a dangerous reaction at a later stage." The year book has just been published here.

"Judged by the general standards of economic activity," says the Year Book, "1936 was a year of great improvement. Throughout the world production was on a higher level, both quantatively and from the point of view of profitability. Countries which as late as 1935 were still in the trough of the depression finally succeeded in emerging, at least to some extent, into a phase of increasing activity.

"General indices of production are, however, scarcely an adequate criterion of prosperity. In the first place, the phenomenon of chronic mass unemployment has not completely disappeared. Not only is the volume of total unemployment some 25-50 per cent above the 1929 level, but in certain countries there are clearly defined groups which have remained untouched by the general improvement.

"The fact that the general quantum of international trade remained some 15 per cent below the 1929 level furnishes a partial explanation of this failure. Certain of the recovery features, moreover, are double-edged. The rapid rise in the prices of raw materials, whilst contributing to the prosperity of the main producing countries, is already threatening manufacturing countries with an unwelcome rise in industrial costs and holds out the possibility of a dangerous reaction at a later stage.

Raw Material Prices

"Furthermore, the favorable picture of recovery as a whole is modified to no small extent by the fact that national economies have, in a varying degree, come to be dependent on policies of hurried rearmament. This dependence, it is true, is of decisive importance in but two or three countries; elsewhere the influence of rearmament is less dominating. But the fact remains that expansion is unhealthy to the extent that it is based on the special demand created by abnormal defense measures."

Discussing the rise in prices, the Year Book points out that while the prices of foodstuffs are still mainly below the 1929 level, those of industrial raw materials have to some extent recovered their former position.

"The prices of non-ferrous metals and of rubber," it says, "have, indeed, risen even more sharply during the first quarter of 1937. In general, the tendency to reduce the gap between industrial and agrarian prices, already noted in 1935, continued during 1936."

Comparing the position of some of the principal countries in international trade, it notes an improvement in the United States, Canada, and Japan over 1935. But in Japan, it says, the rates of increase in the value of exports fell off during the greater part of the year, "due to some extent, perhaps, to the trade war with Australia, which terminated only at the very end of the year.

"Both in Germany and France," it says, "the value of international trade in national currency remains exceedingly low; the improvement in the French position at the end of the year—and similarly in that of the Netherlands and Switzerland—is, of course, mainly the statistical reflection of the devaluation, although the volume of these countries' external trade at this period also showed a slight increase over the some period of 1935."

Monetary Pact Hailed

The Anglo - French - American monetary agreement of September, 1936, is hailed by the Year Book as perhaps the most significant happening in the economic world since Great Britain left the gold standard in 1931.

However, it holds that the possibility of a world system of managed exchanges, working with the smoothness of the gold standard, but avoiding that standard's drastic effects upon international credit and prices, is probably still "remote."

"The general readjustment of tariffs and quotas referred to in the statement issued by the three governments," it says, "has not been realised; neither are the implications of a stable sterling-franc-dollar exchange for such matters as national bank rate policy clearly formulated. But the care taken by the governments concerned to avoid any possibility of a new currency war, to say nothing of the psychological relief that an intolerable situation had been ended without the dreaded domestic panic, was a welcome sign in an increasingly competitive and nervous world."

Reviewing the field of international trade, says the Year Book, it would be unwise at the present stage to infer from the monetary agreement "anything more than the possibility of improvement."

"The rapprochement between the sterling-dollar zone and the ex-gold bloc," it says, "is a fact of primary monetary significance; but it has not solved the problem of self-sufficiency and exchange control.

"Protection has, in fact, ceased to be a weapon of defense; rather is it a fundamental instrument of positive national policy, guided to a large extent by non-economic considerations. This is a fact which is basic in the consideration of the commercial aspects of economic 'planning'; and it suggests caution in estimating the future course of world trade."

Federal Deficit Rises $2,399,325 More in 2 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, — The first two months of the current fiscal year of the United States Treasury ended Aug. 31 with a deficit of $352,144,659, compared with $349,745,334 a year ago. Officials, however, appear convinced that there is likelihood of reaching a budget balance, exclusive of sinking-fund requirements on the public debt, by the end of the fiscal year on June 30 next.

The deficit for August was kept down $102,760,253, or a considerably better showing than in July, and with the third quarterly installment of income tax payments due this month, which should aggregate somewhat more than $500,000,000, or within about $50,000,000 of the total August expenditures of $556,218,236, it is expected that a much more satisfactory picture will be shown at the end of September.

Receipts in August were $453,457,982, compared with $343,015,356 in August a year ago, and for July and August they aggregated $862,618,618, compared with $636,902,126, an increase of $225,716,492.

Loans of Reserve Members Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal Reserve member banks increased their loans substantially between March 31 and June 30.

The Federal Reserve Board reported the 6357 banks had loans of $14,284,875,000 on June 30, the date of the last bank call. This was $585,581,000 over March 31 and $1,743,030,000 over June 30 a year ago.

Holdings of direct government securities increased $14,053,000 between March 31 and June 30, totaling $10,870,404,000 on the latter date. The June 30 total, however, was $851,071,000 under June 30 a year ago.

Total assets of the banks stood at $47,468,613,000 on June 30, up $402,049,000 from March 31 and $934,626,000 from June 30 a year ago.

Demand deposits totaled $30,142,898,000. This represented increases of $192,738,000 and $224,207,000 over the respective prior dates.

New York Stock Exchange Member Loans Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase of $12,691,640 last month in loans against securities contracted by its member firms and carried in New York was announced by the New York Stock Exchange.

The total at the end of August, the exchange reported, was $1,186,449,148. This compared with $1,173,757,508 at the end of July and $973,784,584 at the close of August, 1936.

The low since the exchange started compiling the brokers' loans figures was $241,599,943, set in July, 1932. The peak was $8,549,383,979 at the end of September, 1929.

Passenger Business Shows a Good Upturn For New Haven Road

The largest railroad passenger travel in New England at least since 1929 or 1930 is proving an important factor in sustaining operating revenues at a time when freight earnings are tending to fall off, and particularly is this so with the New Haven, one of the largest passenger carrying roads in the East.

New Haven's passenger revenues in July were over 65 per cent of its revenues from freight, and the gain in passenger revenue in that month over a year ago was nearly 15 per cent wheras freight earnings were off .4 of 1 per cent.

It is estimated that August passenger revenues of the New Haven will show an increase of around $250,000, or about 12 per cent over last year, the somewhat smaller gain being due to the fact that August, 1936, was exceptionally good. Since the first of June, comparisons with last year have been on an equitable basis, since the passenger rate cuts took effect June 1, 1936.

Prior to June, however, New Haven was showing substantial increases in passenger revenues over 1936, but allowing for the difference in fares it naturally took a much greater increase in passenger train miles to produce the revenue gains. Now the increases in passenger miles, a measure of the volume of traffic, have come much more nearly into line with the revenue gains.

Rochester Utility Will Extend Rural Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation is offering for purposes of financing a general construction and improvement program, including an extended program of rural electrification, $3,000,000 general mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds, due 1967, at 102¾ per cent and interest. The offering, which represents new financing, is being made by a syndicate composed of the First Boston Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Incorporated, W. C. Langley & Co. and Sage, Rutty & Co., Inc.

The company does a general electric light, power and gas business in Rochester (N. Y.) and vicinity, serving a population of about 488,000 with electricity and 423,000 with gas. In addition, the company supplies steam for heating and industrial purposes. In 1935 approximately 67 per cent of gross operating revenues of the company were derived from electric operations; approximately 6 per cent from steam.

Gain in Bell Telephones

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street circles heard preliminary indications point to another sizable gain in Bell Telephone stations in August. It was estimated the rise would exceed the 22,600 net gain reported in July. In August, 1936, there was a net rise of 68,000 telephones.

Merchant Marine Slump Is Deplored By Jos. P. Kennedy

NEW YORK—Wholesale consolidations of American foreign trade shipping lines are being considered by Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy of the Maritime Commission in attempting to solve the seemingly insoluble problem of creating a strong, independent American merchant marine, Fortune Magazine reveals in devoting its September issue to analysing the past, present and future of America's merchant fleet.

Too Much Competition

Emphasizing that the American merchant marine "hasn't been self-supporting since 1891 and seemingly never will be again," the editors say that Mr. Kennedy thinks an overdose of competition, not only from foreign lines, but among American lines as well, has been at least partly responsible for the failure of all attempts in the last 20 years to put a first class merchant fleet on the high seas.

Consolidating Plan

"In the back of his head," Fortune discloses, "is a scheme to use the Commission's power of granting or withholding subsidies toward weeding out the inefficient and superfluous lines, consolidating the strong ones, and eventually cutting down the list of American shipping companies to 10 or 12 goliaths, able to cope route for route and cargo for cargo with the big British, French, German, and Italian monopolies."

Since 1914, the magazine points out, the Government has spent almost $3,500,000,000—more than $214,000,000 in operating subsidies and nearly $3,200,000,000 net to build and operate its own ships—yet American foreign shipping is still unprofitable and is outranked in tonnage by Japan as well as Great Britain.

Scandalously Managed

Says the analysis:

"There is (1) the evidence that shipping company funds and finances have been incompetently and even scandalously managed," the editors charge in reviewing the failure of such vast expenditures to achieve their purpose. "There is (2) the sorry failure to replace a decrepit merchant fleet with efficient up-to-date vessels. There is (3) the failure to take sufficient advantage of improvements in the technology of ships. There is (4) an intangible but highly significant factor that might be called subsidy psychology. . . .

"This is the merchant marine, or rather a hasty look at it. Its gross annual revenues from foreign trade (including nonsubsidized lines) are about $200,000,000, which puts it in the same general stratum as the pop business. If you exclude nonsubsidized lines, its revenues are some $122,000,000, in a class with the florist business.

"There is one counterbalancing statistic for patriots. Before the war the United States flag was flown by only 85 vessels and they carried a mere 10 per cent of their country's own foreign trade. Now there are 420 vessels and they carry about a third of our foreign trade. . . ."

1937 Motor Truck Output Record Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With output of motor trucks in the United States and Canada for the first seven months this year approximately 14.4 per cent ahead of the like period of 1936, indications are that production for the full year will establish a new high record for the industry exceeding the previous high production record of 826,817 units built in 1929. Production of motor trucks in 1936 totaled 718,377 units.

Production of motor trucks totaling 617,526 units during the first seven months this year shows an increase of approximately 9 per cent over the output during the corresponding period of 1929. Peak production in 1929 was reached in June with the assembly of about 98,000 units from which point output tapered off to a low of 28,900 trucks in December of that year.

August Industrial Trend Favorable; Outlook Less Rosy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—August industrial activity as a whole compared decidedly favorably with August of last year, according to statistical deductions of Standard Statistics Company, which goes on to point out that production index for the month, estimated at 92.7, was only slightly under the 1926 base of 100 and was eight per cent above the index for August, 1936. The leading components of the index also made a nice showing compared with a year before.

The steel industry operated at around 84 per cent of capacity, against 78.5 per cent in July, and 72.1 in August, 1936. Automobile output was off some 100,000 cars from the July total but was still almost 30 per cent higher than the year before. Building contract awards were down just a trifle from August, 1936.

The outlook for industrial activity in September is a little less rosy. The production index, corrected for seasonal variations, is estimated at a figure slightly under that of August. Steel and building awards will probably be lower and automobile production will be cut in half by the slowing up of assemblies caused by preparations for the new 1938 models. Manufacture of electricity and freight carloadings, on the other hand, are expected to be sharply higher.

Wholesale commodity prices and prices for farm products both declined last month, the latter more sharply than the former.

Stock market activity was at a low ebb, with the total of shares traded in August, 15 per cent under that of July, and 30 per cent under that of August, 1936. Common stock prices, however, registered a slight gain over the month, ending at a point 6 per cent higher than at the end of August, 1936.

Bank debits were off seasonally in August but they still made a most favorable showing compared with a year before. Commercial loans gained $200,000,000 in August and excess reserves of Federal Reserve member banks were off $135,000,000.

Increased California Farmers' Income Credited to Prorate Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif. — Decided increase in the purchasing power of farmers hereabouts is attributed by Edson Abel, secretary of the California Prorate Commission, to the provisions of the Prorate Act of 1933. He points to Gravenstein the first group in the state to employ the so-called prorate plan to a commodity other than lettuce.

Mr. Abel says that the share of state income which was returned to farmers in 1910 was 17.3 per cent, but that this share gradually declined until in 1932 it was but 7.5 per cent. This heavy slump was attributed to the "great surplus" of production and was followed in 1933 by passage of a legislative measure known as the Prorate Act which its supporters believed would control the surplus and prevent it from flooding the markets to the detriment of price.

What Surplus Does

"Some people think there is no surplus as long as there is a mouth to consume what is produced," Mr. Abel said, "but thinking farmers declare that a surplus is that part of production of any crop which, if placed on the market in excess of what the market can consume, depresses the prices below what will bring a fair return to the producers. Without this definition of surplus, agriculture has nothing to look forward to. There is always somebody to eat up the product if the price is no consideration."

Since the first application of these prorate programs in 1934 through three seasons, Mr. Abel showed that the total cost to producers for their operation has amounted to $131,000, but that returns to producers of the commodities prorated has increased in excess of $3,000,000. This amount, he says, represents the increase of purchasing power of the farmer under the prorate program.

While this relief is of such immense value to producers, it is believed that it cannot last unless it is equally beneficial to the general public, Mr. Abel said. For the purpose of obtaining a report on the question of permanency, investigation revealed four points upon which the permanency is contended to depend:

Reasons for Permanency

1. There has been no increase in price of the prorated commodities to the consumer. This statement is based on statistics from the Bureau of Labor.

2. Proration programs have been operated without any waste of food products, with the possible exception of lettuce in two instances. The consumer is not deprived of any part of the crop.

3. In many of the prorate programs an increased movement has been noticed. An established market will consume more of the commodity and at a better price than under the old distributing plan.

4. No proration program has resulted in displacement of any factor in the industry. The distributing factors have operated in the usual way. While they possibly have taken a smaller profit for themselves, they have continued to be of service to the industry.

According to Mr. Abel, there have been 12 proration programs operating under the act in California since 1934. He declares that the sentiment of the Legislature this year is considerably changed from the heavy attacks placed on the Prorate Commission four years ago when the act was passed.

Building in So. Australia Greatest in Ten Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Striking proof of the State's return to prosperity is shown in the building activity for 12 months to the end of June, the figures for which have just been issued by the various corporations and district councils. Plans of suburban buildings worth more than £1,000,000 were approved in that period. This is more than £200 above the total for the previous year, and in many districts represents the greatest building program since the peak period of 1927.

In every suburb houses and business premises are being erected to meet an increasing demand and plans have now been made for two buildings in the city that will go to the sky limit imposed by the civic authorities—132 feet. These will represent an expenditure of more than £250,000.

McLellan Stores Sales Mount

NEW YORK — McLellan Stores Company reports for 12 months ended July 31, 1937, estimated net profit of $1,275,901 after depreciation, normal federal taxes and other charges, equal to $1.49 a common share, as compared with $1,225,114, or $1.42 a share in the 12 months ended July 31, 1936. Sales totaled $22,790,730, against $20,776,493 recorded in the preceding 12-month period.

Australia Bank Inquiry Favors Private Banking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — After nearly two years of investigation and an expenditure of £19,128, the Royal Commission on Monetary and Banking Systems reports that the most desirable system in Australia's present circumstances is one which includes private banks. Nationalization of banking, one of the questions really responsible for Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons's 1934 election promise to institute the inquiry, was recommended by only one member of the six who formed the commission.

Justice Napier (chairman), Professor R. C. Mills (Sydney University), H. A. Pitt (Victoria's Director of Finance), J. P. Abbott (president of the N. S. W. Graziers' Association), J. B. Chifley and E. V. Nixon (accountants) recommend, instead, certain other important changes in the working of the present system.

"Reserve" System Proposed

The proposals include the granting of increased powers to the present Commonwealth Bank to enable it to serve as a strong central bank, and the regulation of the activities of private banks by compelling them to maintain a percentage of deposits with the Commonwealth Bank. It is recommended that the Commonwealth Bank Board, on receipts of specified accounts from the individual trading banks, should have power to vary from time to time the deposit percentage.

The report contends that, in the public interest, the Commonwealth Bank should take control of the affairs of any bank which is unable to meet its immediate obligations, and should be given any additional powers which it may require for this purpose. Among the legislation suggested by the commission is a measure that will empower the Federal Treasurer to direct the auditor-general to "investigate the affairs of any bank, and to report upon such matters as the Treasurer directs."

If it should be found that trading banks' profits exceed a fair return for services rendered, the commissioners recommend that the Government of the day be advised to consider whether such profits should be regulated or limited.

In addition to these major recommendations relating to the relationship of private trading banks with the Commonwealth Bank, and to regulations governing their activities, the commission recommends the establishment of a mortgage bank, or banks, to provide facilities for fixed, or long-term, lending. According to Acting Prime Minister Page, a special Commonwealth Bank department will be created for this purpose. With strong branches in each State, it is considered the Commonwealth Bank can undertake this work in the most economical manner.

Aid to Small Business

The problem of creating institutions to supply the financial needs of small concerns in secondary industries was another dealt with in the commission's report. It is considered the Common Bank should equip itself with all possible facilities for ascertaining economic trends in Australia and abroad in order to advise trading banks as to the directions in which it is desirable that advances should be made; in this way, a wise distribution of national credit might be achieved.

Another major recommendation, but one less likely of immediate adoption, is the introduction of a system of decimal coinage. The report also contains a number of technical points, the adoption of which it is considered would tend to improve control of banking in Australia.

The whole leaning of the commission's finding is toward a strong central bank which will regulate the volume of credit and pay some attention to its distribution although this is largely reserved as the right of the trading banks working for profit but regulated in the manner mentioned.

The recommended submission of trading bank accounts, irrespective of those required by the laws of the State or country in which they are incorporated, cover liabilities in Australia and elsewhere than in Australia if incurred in respect of Australian business; similar asset figures; details of other liabilities; statements of capital, reserves and undistributed profits; and a profit and loss account.

Foreign Dollar Bonds Decline During August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Foreign dollar bonds declined 0.89 per cent during August, according to the Foreign Bond Associates, Inc. The index of 50 representative issues stood at 59.41 on Aug. 31, compared with 59.82 on July 31, this year. The 16 South American issues in the index fell 1.61 per cent and the five Australasian issues fell 4.28 per cent. The 29 European issues rose 0.98 per cent.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day 1,000,000
1937 to date 100,000,000
1936 to date 102,000,000

Industrials Lead Market in a Slow Substantial Rally

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—In an apathetic rally that barely kept the ticker tape moving, leading stock market issues today regained fractions to 3 or more points of their recent declines.

The list was exceptionally thin and several wide advances were negotiated on a single sale. Lack of vigor on the recovery encouraged little selling near the final hour and top marks were reduced in many cases.

Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Brokers attributed the upward reversal partly to short covering and quick-turn buying by traders who believed the list had been oversold and was due for at least a temporary recovery.

Conspicuous share gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Steel Foundries, Crucible, National Steel, Wheeling Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, J. I. Case, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Eastman Kodak, Westinghouse, American Can, General Electric, du Pont, Shell Union Oil, Seaboard Oil, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Pullman, Zenith Radio, Marshall Field, Allis Chalmers and Crown Zellerbach.

Bonds Very Quiet

Domestic corporate liens marked time in today's bond market while federal liens held about steady. Volume withered appreciably. Turnover during the first hour was around $1,400,000 face amount, less than half yesterday's volume for the same period.

Missouri Pacific 5s edged up around ¼ and B. & O. 4½s, St. Paul 5s and St. Louis San Francisco 4½s added minor fractions. Slightly lower were New York Central 5s, Shell Union 3½s, Erie 5s, and National Dairy 3¾s.

Foreign dollar loans were marked by improvement in Japanese issues. The 6½s and the 5½s improved about ½. The rest of the list was narrow and uneven.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—A few oil and utility stocks held the spotlight in an otherwise litsless curb market today. Price shifts in both directions were confined to minor fractions for the most part.

An outstanding gainer was Humble Oil which advanced nearly 2 points. Creole Petroleum rose around a point and Gulf and International Petroleum were up minor fractions.

In the utility division American Gas and Electric, United Gas and United Light & Power preferred improved.

Adding fractions also were Soss Manufacturing, Hearns Stores, Molybdenum, Eagle Picher, Fisk Rubber, Translux and St. Regis Paper. Down a little were New Jersey Zinc, Hecla and Cord Corp.

Chicago Utilities May Form Huge Combine of Power

CHICAGO (AP)—Following approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission of a stock acquisition proposal, four operating utilities in the Chicago area are proceeding with plans to create one of the largest electric power pools in the world.

The Commonwealth Edison Company has been authorized to acquire all the common and 6 and 7 per cent preferred stocks outstanding of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois.

At the same time the Commonwealth Subsidiary Corporation, an Edison unit, has been empowered to acquire the outstanding 6 per cent and $7 preferred stocks of the Illinois Northern Utilities Company and the 6 and 6½ per cent preferred stocks of the Western United Gas & Electric Company.

Power experts termed it one of the biggest utility deals since the depression.

In discussing the proposed plan early this year, Edison officials said it would unite the four utilities into a closely knit organization, which will have a total electric generating capacity of 1,525,480 kilowatts.

Edison does not contemplate in its present plan, officials said, to acquire direct ownership of the physical properties of the concerns, nor does it contemplate merging the operating organizations and personnels of the companies.

Brokers' Loans Rise $31,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,171,000,000. The week ended Sept. 1 and the total represented an increase of $31,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $984,000,000.

Victor Chemical Issue Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—First public offering of Victor Chemical Works is being made in the amount of $2,850,000, with 150,000 shares of $5-par capital stock placed on the market by F. Eberstadt & Co. at $19 a share. Half of the issue represents new financing for acquisition of real estate and expansion of present facilities, while the remaining 75,000 shares were acquired from present stockholders.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Aug. 26 totaled 155, against 150 a week earlier and 138 in the like week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

1937 High / Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

56	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ½
88	62⅝	Acme Steel (4)	2	78	78	78	Sep 1
23⅜	15	Adams Exp (.80g)	7	17¼	17	17	— ¼
20⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	25	24½	23½	— ½
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ½
4¾	3	Advance Rumely	1	3¼	2½	2½	Sep 2
80¼	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	2	67	66⅝	66⅝	— ¼
8½	3½	Air-Way El Ap	7	3¼	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Allegheny	20	3⅜	3½	3½	
54½	25	Alleg pf xw	1	29	29	29	Aug27
59¾	26	Alleg pf 2.50 ww	4	28⅝	25½	26½	—2⅜
69	29	Alleg pf 3.60 ww	1	27	27	27	—2
53½	29	Alleg cv pf	1	27	27	27	—2
45⅝	30½	Allied Oil (1.20g)	1	32¼	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
27⅞	16¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16½	Sep 2
256½	218	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	1	226	226	226	+5
17⅛	18¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Sep 2
32½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	6	21½	21½	21½	— ⅝
21¾	13	Allied Stores (.80a)	10	17	16⅝	16⅝	
80	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Aug16
63½	37	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	24	63½	61½	62	+1½
39¾	31½	Alpha P Cem (3)	*2	33½	33½	33½	Aug31
5½	4¾	Amal Leather	3	5	4¾	5	Sep 2
52¼	35¾	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	Sep 2
114½	90	Amerada (3)	1	97	97	97	+1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (8½g)	1	93½	93½	92½	+1
41¾	20½	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	4	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
80¾	62½	Am Brake Sh (1½g)	5	83¼	83¼	83½	+1
121	90¼	Am Can (6a)	5	100⅝	100	100⅝	—1⅝
174	152¾	Am Can pf (7)	2	159	158	159	Sep 2
71	39	Am Car & Fdy (1¾g)	7	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
104½	70¼	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	69½	69½	69½	— ¾
33¾	22	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	*19	31¼	30	30	— ½
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug27
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep 1
23⅝	13½	Am Colortype	2	14	13½	13½	Sep 2
36¾	20½	Am Coml Alcohol	6	22¼	21¼	22¼	
33⅝	25	Am Crystl Sug (3⅝g)	3	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ½
13½	5⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	8	7½	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
17	10½	Am European	1	11	11	11	Sep 2
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & For P 6$ pf	9	40	40	40	Aug26
68⅝	43½	Am & For P 7$ pf	3	45	43½	43½	Sep 2
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	4	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅜
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Leather	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
55¾	38¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	—1⅜
52⅝	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1¾g)	1	22	22	22	Sep 2
27¾	13¼	Am International	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
58½	37	Am Locomotive	6	42	40⅞	41	— ½
135	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	3	104½	104½	104½	—1½
29⅜	18⅝	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	3	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Am M&Met (.60)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	8	49⅝	48	48	— ½
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Aug25
16½	7	Am Power & Light	12	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
87½	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	*4	57½	56	56	—1
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	*2	49	48¼	49	— ⅛
29½	18¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	76	19¾	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (2)	32	36⅝	35⅝	36	+ ⅝
101⅝	97	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	17	97	95¾	96¼	
36	46⅞	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	26½	26½	26⅝	
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	8	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¾g)	24	85¾	84¾	84¾	+1¼
154	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	139½	139½	139½	
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	9	55½	54	55½	+1½
73¼	45	Am Sti Fdrs (1½g)	12	47½	46	46	+1
26½	15	Am Stores (1½g)	2	15	15	15	Sep 2
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (3)	*6	43½	43	43½	— ½
143¾	123⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	123½	123½	123⅞	Aug31
25⅝	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	23⅜	+ ⅛
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	167	165½	167	+3
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	77½	77½	77⅞	+ ⅛
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	8	79½	79¼	79½	+ ½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	Aug30
20½	11⅝	Am Type Founders	12	12½	12	12	
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	12	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Aug26
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	17	9	8½	9	— ¼
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	14	60½	59¾	60	Sep 2
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	9	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	1	60	60	60	
69½	47¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	*49	54	53¼	53⅜	+1⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug20
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	22	22	22	Aug30
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	6	6	6	Sep 2
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¾
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	55	11	10¾	10⅞	
99½	91¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	89	89	89	Sep 2
12⅝	9⅝	Armour Ill pf (7)	2	103⅜	103	103	Aug26
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	13	58	57	57	— ¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (⅞g)	3	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
17⅜	8½	Artloom	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Goods	11	16⅜	16	16	— ½
101	82¼	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85⅞	85½	85⅞	Aug24
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug27
57½	49⅜	Associates Invest (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	—1
94¾	69¾	Atch T & S F (2g)	22	70½	67⅝	67⅝	—1⅞
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	94½	94½	94½	Sep 1
55½	42½	Atl Coast Line	1	43½	43½	43½	
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	16	16	16	Sep 1
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
37	26½	Atl Refining (1)	11	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 2
18½	14¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50	50	50	
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	3	76½	73½	73½	Aug27
18¼	10¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 2
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	16	16	16	+ ½
9½	5¼	Austin Nichols	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 2
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	4½	Baldwin Loco	3	4¾	4¾	4¾		
9½	4⅛	Baldwin Loco asd	9	4½	4⅛	4¼		
23¾	18½	Baldwin Loco ct wi	30	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛	
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23	
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19	
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	27	23¾	23	23⅜	+1	
47¾	26⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛	
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	43	43	43	Sep 1	
43⅜	25⅝	Barber Co (1¾g)	3	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜	
32	22	Barker Bros	1	23½	23½	23½	—1½	
35¼	20⅜	Barnsdall (1)	43	21¼	20¾	21		
20¼	13⅝	Bayuk C (.56⅛g)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Sep 2	
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	24	23½	23½	Aug27	
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9	
114¾	105	Beech-Nut Pr (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug30	
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾		
83¼	64	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4	
30½	17⅞	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	10	18⅜	18	18⅛		
23¾	20⅜	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	9	21	20¾	20⅜	Sep 2	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	54	54	54	+1	
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	74	90¼	88½	88¾	+1½	
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛	
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	114	114	114		
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	55	55	55	—2⅜	
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾		
29½	21½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	*6	22½	21½	21¾	+ ½	
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	32	31⅜	30⅜	30⅝	+ ¼	
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	2	45¼	45	45	+ ¼	
25	23	Bond Stores (1.60)	2	23	22⅜	23		
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	11	23⅜	23	23		
50⅝	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	24	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	+ ⅜	
15¾	8	Boston & Maine	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 2	
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛	
35⅜	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛	
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	8	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛	
59½	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	12	42	41⅜	41¾	—	
47	37¾	Briggs & St (2¾g)	*1	48	48	48	Sep 2	
47	37¾	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	39	39	39	+ ⅜	
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	3	3	3		
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	13½	13	13	—½	
53	17¼	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	12	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞		
102¼	53	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	53¼	53½	53¾	+ ¼	
53¾	36¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	4	28	28	28	+ ⅛	
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	Aug27	
24⅛	16	Brunswick-Balke	6	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛	
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	6	16¼	16	16	— ⅜	
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	18	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝		
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	4	7½	7½	7½		
45¼	30	Bullard Co (1)	1	31	31	31	+1	
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	8	52	51	52	+ ¾	
18⅜	15¼	Burlington Mills (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	—1½	
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	7	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼	
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep 2	
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼	
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅜	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛	
33¾	17½	Byers Co	5	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛	
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep 2	

—C—

48¼	33¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	34¾	34	34¾	+ ¾	
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 1	
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	10	3¼	3½	3½		
20½	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	14	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅛	
37⅞	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	28⅛	27½	27½		
38½	21	Can Dry Ginger Ale	17	22⅞	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜	
17½	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	23	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ½	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44	44	44	Aug27	
18½	13	Cap Adm A (¼g)	5	13	13	13	Sep 2	
35⅜	30	Carpenter Sti (1.60g)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½	
9½	6⅝	Carriers & G (.10g)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	
191¾	138	Case (J I)	10	165	160	161	+3¾	
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	9	89¾	88½	88½	— ½	
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 1	
41⅛	26⅝	Celanese (1⅛g)	15	35	34½	34½	+ ½	
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug31	
48¼	36½	Celotex (.80g)	1	38¾	38½	38½	Sep 1	
30¼	30	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	4	32	32	32	Sep 2	
12⅝	6⅛	Cent Pdy	5	6⅞	6⅝	6¾		
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	3	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼	
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	4	13½	13	13½	Sep 2	
14½	8½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Aug14	
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+2⅛	
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	4	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ¼	
43¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (2)	3	50	50	50	+ ½	
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	16	16	16	Sep 2	
88⅞	45½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	23	48½	46	46⅜	+ ⅞	
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	93¼	92½	92¼	Sep 2	
90½	60	Ches Corp (3)	2	61	60	61	Sep 2	
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛	
13½	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 2	
6⅜	3	Chi & N W	7	3½	3⅜	3½		
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	2	10⅝	10	10	Sep 1	
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛	
18⅝	7¾	Chi Gt West pf	2	8½	8	8½	+ ½	
32	21	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	7	22¾	22½	22½	Sep 2	
3¼	1¾	Chi M St P & P	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾		
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝		
33	21	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	7	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅝	
46	38	Chi Rk Is & P	1	42	42	42		
8¾	3⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Aug26	

1937 High / Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

19¼	4½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	5	5⅛	5⅛		
37⅝	13	Chi Yell Cab (1½a)	1	13	13	13	Aug26	
23½	19¾	Chick Cot Oil	4	17½	17	17	— ⅝	
19¾	9	Childs Co	5	9¾	9	9	Sep 1	
136¼	94	Chrysler (7g)	89	106	106¼	106⅝	+1	
21⅝	17½	City Ice & F (2)	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	City Stores	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	
48	23½	Clark Equip't (1.20g)	2	43¼	42½	43½		
48½	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	10	42	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅜	
109¾	81	Clett Peabody (1)	2	28	25	25	+1	
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	152	151½	151½	—2	
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56½	56½	56½		
25⅝	16⅝	Colgate-Palm (1½)	10	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛	
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	Aug31	
62⅝	47½	Coll & Alk (4g)	10	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛	
31⅞	30	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	30	30	30		
37	23½	Columb B S A(1.60g)	3	25⅝	25½	25⅝		
21½	15⅝	Columb B S B(1.05g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛	
39⅝	10	Colum Gas(.20a)	40	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛	
168	80	Colum Gas pf A (6)	1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	Sep 2	
39⅝	23⅞	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	6	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛	
46½	36⅛	Colum Pict pf (2½)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep 2	
135¾	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	116	113½	113½	—1½	
69¾	56⅝	Coml Credit (4a)	23	61½	61	61	— ⅛	
116	100	Coml Credit pf (6½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Aug31	
80½	59½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	7	59¼	57¼	57¼	—2	
130	103⅞	Coml I Tr cv pf (6½)	2	103	103	103	—2	
21¾	13	Coml Solv (.60)	15	13½	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛	
6¾	2⅜	Conwith & Sou	71	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛	
75⅝	46	Conwith & So pf (2)	4	51½	50	50	—1	
19⅝	11	Conde Nast	1	11	11	11	Aug31	
45½	34	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	7	36¼	35	35	— ⅝	
19½	13¼	Congress Cigar	1	16	15	15	Aug17	
33¾	18⅝	Consol Aircraft	4	19⅝	18¾	18⅝		
18⅝	9⅛	Consol Cigar	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜	
49⅞	31½	Consol Edison (1½g)	26	33⅜	33	33⅛	— ⅛	
108	99½	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	103⅛	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛	
6¾	2⅛	Consol Film	1	3	3	3	—⅛	
18¾	10	Consol Film pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 2	
13⅛	8	Consol Laundries	3	8½	8	8⅛	Sep 1	
17⅞	14¼	Consol Oil (.80a)	71	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜	
106⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 2	
10⅜	6¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	6¼	6	6¼	Sep 2	
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅝	⅝	⅝		
13¾	8½	Consol Coal	10	10½	10	10	Sep 2	
93½	82⅜	Consumers P pf(4½)	1	92	92	92	Aug31	
37⅜	20⅜	Container Corp(1.20)	26	26⅜	25⅞	26½	+ ½	
37⅜	18½	Cont Baking A	6	21	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛	
5¼	2½	Cont Baking B	10	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛	
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (5a)	2	90	90	90	— ⅝	
69¼	55	Cont Can (3)	2	58	57½	57½	— ½	
96¾	53⅞	Cont Can pf (1¾g)	3	74½	74⅛	74⅛	— ½	
45⅞	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.80a)	4	38¼	37⅛	38¼	+1	
3⅞	3	Cont Motor	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜		
49	39⅝	Cont Oil Del (1¾g)	32	42½	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛	
55⅝	25	Cont Steel (1)	7	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½	
71¼	54⅛	Corn Products (3)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40-June	105.9	105.9	105.9
2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.22	106.20	106.20
11 2½s '41	105.24	105.21	105.21
5 3½s '45-43	108.17	108.13	108.17
17 3½s '46-44	108.16	108.12	108.12
1 4s '54-44	110.28	110.28	110.28
16 3¼s '47-45	101.29	101.24	101.26
4 3s '48-46	102.20	102.20	102.20
9 3½s '49-46	104.3	104	104
5 4¼s '52-47	115.23	115.22	115.23
5 2¾s '51-48	100.1	10.01	100.1
15 2½s '53-49	97.18	97.14	97.17
26 2¾s '54-51	99.6	99.4	99.4
12 3s '55-51	102.5	102.	102.
20 2½s '60-55	100.3	99.31	99.31
1 2¾s '59-56	99	99	99

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '49-44	101.23	101.23	101.23

Home Owners' Loan

6 2¾s '49-39	100.1	100	100
3 2½s '44-42	99.31	99.18	99.18
15 3s '52-44	101.23	101.23	101.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	105½	105½	105½
6 Alleghany 5s '44	93	93	93
29 Alleghany 5s '49	90	90	90
13 Allied Strs 4½s '51	99⅝	98½	98½
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	74	74	74
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
34 Am T&T 5½s '23	113⅝	113	113
5 Am T&T 3½s '66	99	98¾	98¾
18 Am T&T ev 4½s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Am T&T 3½s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 AnacondaCop 4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
9 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98½	98½
14 Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98½	98¾
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
31 AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104	103¾	104
25 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	107¼	107	107
1 AT&SF 4½sAC-3	112⅝	112½	112½
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	101	101	101
5 A C Line 4½s '64	90¼	90½	90½
10 A C Line 5s '45	103¾	102	102
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	87⅞	87½	87½
9 B&O rfg 5s '95	75	74¾	75
7 B&O 5s '96P	74¾	74½	74¾
50 B&O cv 4½s '60	61⅞	61	61½
11 B&O 4s '48	101	100½	101
1 B&OsPLE&WV '41	99⅞	99⅞	99½
18 B&O 5s S W '50	95½	95½	95½
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	104	104
13 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98½	98	98
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100	100	100
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77¼	77	77
4 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	100	100	100
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¼	94½	94¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	67	67	67
3 Cal Pack 5s '40	104	103¾	104
6 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	23¼	23	23½
3 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118¼	118⅛	118⅛
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113⅛	113½
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	115⅛	115⅛	115⅞
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	105	105	105
3 Can Pac 5s '54	108½	108	108
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	102½	102½	102½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	95½	95	95½
2 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Celotex 4½s '47 WW	96½	96½	96½
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103¼	102⅞	103⅛
3 Can Pac 5s '60	93	93	93
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	45	45	45
117 Champion P&F4½s '50	107	106⅝	106⅞
15 C & O 3½s '96 D	97½	97	97
4 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106⅝	106⅞	106⅞
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	97	96¾	96¾
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	47	47	47
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	34½	34	34½
31 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	31	30½	30½
91 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7	6¾	6¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	13½	13½	13½
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19½	19½	19½
14 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	15	14¾	14¾
1 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	15	15	15
1 CRI & P 4s '88	30½	30⅜	30½
2 CRI & P 4½s '34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
7 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
14 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107	107¼
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102	102	102
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103½	103¼	103½
104 Cin Un Term 3¼s '71	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 Cit Ser A St 1 4½s '77	91½	90¾	90¾
4 CCC & St L Cairo4s'39	104	104	104
1 CCC & St L gen 4s'93	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	107	107	107
3 Clev & Pitts 3½s '60D	106½	106½	106½
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¾	106½	106¾
1 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77C	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Col F & I 5s '70	83	83	83
10 Col & So 4½s '80	82	82	82
2 Columbia G 5s '52May	101½	101½	101½
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Col Ry P & L 4s '66	105½	105½	105½
12 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
8 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103	103	103
4 Conn R & L 4½s '51 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	97½	97½	97½
3 Con Edis 3½s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Con Edis 3½s '58	104	103¾	104
9 Con Gas N Y 4½s '51	106⅝	106¾	106¾
19 Con Oil 3½s '51	102½	102	102
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106	106	106
1 Consum Pow 5s '54	104	104	104
1 Consum Pow 3½s '66	99½	99½	99½
5 Container Cor 6s '46	105	104½	104½
27 Container 5s '42	101½	101½	101½
4 Crown Will 6s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105⅛	105⅛	105½
9 Dow Chem 3s '51	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	13	13	13
2 D&RG W 5s '78	16	16	16
3 Det Ed 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Erie rfg 5s '67	66¾	66¾	66¾
56 Erie rfg 5s '75	66½	65½	66
1 Fed Lt & T 6s '54B	94	94	94
10 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	98¾	98½	98½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13½	13½	13½
29 Fla E Cst 5s '74	13½	13⅜	13½
5 Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Goodrich 4½s '56	101¼	101	101¼
17 Goodrich 6s '65	104¾	104½	104½
3 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	103¾	104½
5 GrdRay&Ind 4½s '41	109	109	109
7 Gt Nor 5s '72	109	109	109
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
48 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	120½	119½	119½
40 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	87	87	87
2 Gt Nor 3½s '61	103¾	103¼	103¾
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	43	42½	42½
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	67½	67	67
11 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	28¾	28½	28½
1 Ill Cen 5s '52	70½	70½	70½
12 Ill Cen 4s '55	74¼	74	74¼
7 Ill Cen 3½s '66	61	60⅞	60⅞
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	64	64	64
54 Interlake Iron 4s '47	100	99¾	99¾
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	30	30	30
15 Int Hydro El 6s '44	80	79¾	79¾
7 Int Paper 5s '47	102	101½	102
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	97½	97½	97½
4 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89½	89½	89½
51 Int T&T 4½s 52	64½	64¼	64½
2 Int T&T 5s 55	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Jones&L St 4¼s 61	104¼	104	104
1 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	45¼	45¼	45¼
4 an G&E 4½s 80	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Ky Ind T 4½s 61	89½	89½	89½
1 Koppers Co2¾s 41	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Kinney & Co 5½s 41	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	56	56	56
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	64¼	64¼	64¼
6 Lac Gas 5s 39	95	95	95
4 LE&West 2d 5s 41	104	104	104
5 LE&West 5s '26	104	104	104
17 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	34¼	34	34½
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	55¼	53⅞	53⅞
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	48	48	48
19 Leh Val 4s 2003	44½	44	44
9 Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
1 Long Isl gen 4s '38	100¾	101½	101⅞
5 Long Isl gen 4s '49	101	100½	100½
14 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	100¾	100½	100¾
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83¾	83¾	83¾
25 Shell Un 3½s 51	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1 Skelly Oil 4s 51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Socony Vac O 3½s 80	105	105	105
2 Sou Bell T&T 3½s 62	100	100	100
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	100	100	100
11 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	100½	100½	100½
2 Sou Pac Cal 5s 37	100¾	100½	100½
6 Sou Pac 4½s 81	81⅞	81¼	81⅝
27 So Pac 4½s 69	82½	81¾	82
1 So Pac rfg 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 So Pac ctf 4s 49	92	91⅞	91⅞
15 So Pac 3¾s 46	99⅝	99	99
2 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	90	90	90
5 So Pac SFter 4s 50	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 South Ry 6½s 56	93½	92½	92½
1 Sou Ry 4½s L 61	95½	95½	95½
11 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	19	19	19
15 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	97¾	97½	97¾
1 Studebaker 6s cv 45	117¼	107¾	107¾
1 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 TRR A St L 4s'53	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Tenn El Pow 5½s'50	104½	104½	104½
4 Tex Corp 3½s'51	104	104	104
1 Tex & Pac 5s'77GD	100½	100½	100½
1 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	100½	100¼	100¼
3 Tex & Pac 5s 'GD	101	101	101
29 Third Ave aj 5s'60	11¾	11¼	11¼
1 Third Ave 4s'60	42¼	42¼	42¼
7 Tide WatAssoC3½s'52	100½	100½	100½
4 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s'60	103	103	103
2 Tri Continent 5s'53	115¾	115	115¼
1 nion Oil Cal 4s'42	117½	117½	117½
7 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	100¾	100½	100¾
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113½	113¾
2 Un Pac rfg 4s2008	106½	106½	106½
6 Un Pac 3¼s'71	95¾	95	95
9 Unit Drug 5s'53	94	93½	94
31 Utah P&L 5s '47	107	106¾	106¾
13 Utah L&T rac5s'44	99½	99	99¼
10 Utah P&L 5s '44	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 Utah P&L 5s '47	103½	103⅜	103⅜
1 Va Ry & Pow 5s '34	100	100	100
1 Va Ry & Pow 5s '62	100	100	100
1 Wabash Ry 4½s '39	100	100	100
1 Wabash Ry 4½s '76 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Walworth 6s '55	95½	95½	95½
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	94½	94½	94½
3 Warner Quinl 6s '39	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
5 West Pen P 5½s '56	106½	106	106
7 West Md 3½s '77A	106⅛	106	106
5 West Md 4s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 West NY&Pa gen 4s '43	109	109	109
1 West Un 5s '38	101	101	101
8 Western Un 5s '51	89½	88⅝	89¼
13 Western Un 5s '60	88¼	87¾	88¼
8 West Shore 4s 2361	91½	91	91
3 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	100⅞	100½	100⅞
6 Wick-Sp cv 7s '35 ct	39	38¼	39
1 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	12½	12½	12½
2 Wilson & Co 4s'55	102¾	102¾	102⅞
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	21	21	21
1 WisCen4s S&D '36ct	15	15	15
8 Youngst S&T 4s '61	15	102½	103

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	94	94	94
4 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	102½	102½	102½
5 Antioquia 7s '45 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
15 Antioquia 7s '45 D	11	11	11
3 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	11	11	11
5 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	11	11	11
38 Argentine 4s '72	95	94½	95
12 Argentine 4½s '71	103	103	103
6 Arg 6s '59 Oct	100¼	100 7-32	100¼
1 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Arg 6s 1961 May	100 21-32	100 21-32	100 21-32
1 Australia 5s '55	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
32 Australia 5s '57	107½	107	107
1 Austria 7s '57	104	104	104
1 Belgium 7s'55	117	117	117
2 Berl City El 6½s'51	27½	27½	27½
1 Brazil 8s'41	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
15 Brazil 6½s'26-57	39	38½	38½
14 Brazil 6½s '27-57	39¼	38½	38½
1 BuenosA 6½s'55	101½	101½	101¼
1 BuenA4-s4½s Apr'76	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Buenos Aires 6s'61 st	92	92	92
5 Canada s.f'52	113⅝	113½	113½
1 Canada 4s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 Canada 3¼s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Canada 3s'67	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'61	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
2 Chile 6s'60	20	19½	20
6 Chile 6s'61 Jan	19½	19½	19½
2 Chile 6s'61 Sept	20	20	20
6 Chilean Mun 7s'60	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Col Agr Bank 6s'48	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
86 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	26¾	26¾	26¾
15 Copenhag 5s'52	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
1 Cordoba Pv 7s'42	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Costa Rica 7s'51	33	33	33
6 Cuba 5½s'45	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
14 Denmark 4½s'62	101½	101½	101½
1 GerCAgLoan6½s'58	33	33	33
7 GtConElPlap 7s '44	79½	79	79
1 Greek 6s '68	32	32	32
1 Ital Cr Cons7s'47B	82½	82¼	82½
8 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	73¾	73¼	73¼
1 Italy 7s 1951	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
28 Japan 6½s'54	81¾	81	81
40 Japan 5½s'65	67¼	66½	66½
7 Kreuger&Ts'59ct	32¼	32	32¼
5 Mex 1910 4s and '45	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Milan City 6½s'52	73½	73½	73½
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	25⅞	25½	25⅞
8 Norway 4½s'65	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Norway 4s '63	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Nor Hyd El 5½s'57	101	101	101
13 Oriental Dev 6s '53	65⅜	65⅛	65⅛
5 Panama 5s '63 A asd	61	61	61
5 Par-Ori RR 5½s '68	98½	98	98
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	25⅝	25	25
1 Peru 6s '60	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Poland 8s '50	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Poland 6s '40	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
3 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	25	25	25
4 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	24½	24½	24½
2 Rome 6½s '52	74	74	74
1 Sao Paul City 8s '52	27	27	27
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	27	27	27
17 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	95¾	95	95
3 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	25	25	25
8 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	30	30	30
1 Silesia Prov 7s '58	52¾	52½	52½
1 Silesia Ld Assn 6s '47	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	63¼	63¼	63¼
5 Tokyo City 5½s '61	62½	61½	62½
17 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	61¾	61¼	61¾
3 Uruguay 8s'46	69¾	69½	69¾
1 Uruguay 6s '64	68⅝	66⅜	66⅜
2 Yokohama 6s '61	67½	67	67

Bond Sales (In Dollars).

Total today 3,893,000; previous day, 6,629,950; week ago, 5,737,450; year ago, 11,787,000; two years ago, 13,358,000; Jan. 1 to date, 2,025,170,725; year ago, 2,327,899,000; two years ago, 2,257,070,000.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat					Net
Sept.	1.06	1.06⅛	1.05⅛	1.06⅛	—.00¾
Dec.	1.07⅜	1.08	1.07	1.07⅛	—.00½
May	1.10	1.10⅛	1.09⅛	1.09⅝	—.00½
Corn					
Sept.	.96	.96¾	.94¾	.96⅛	+.00⅜
Dec.	.83½	.83¾	.82¾	.83	.....
May	.84¼	.84⅞	.84⅛	.84⅜	.....
Oats					
Sept.	.39¾	.39⅝	.39¾	.39½	—.00⅛
Dec.	.29¾	.30⅛	.29¾	.29⅞	.....
May	.31¼	.31⅜	.31¼	.31⅜	.....
Rye					
Sept.	.81⅞	.81⅞	.81	.81⅛	+.00⅛
Dec.	.79	.79⅞	.78⅛	.78½	+.00⅛
May	.79⅝	.80⅜	.79⅝	.79½	+.00⅛

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
					Net
Dec.	16.37	16.37	16.34	16.36	—.01
March	16.45	16.71	16.50	16.50	—.00

Income of 23 Oil Firms Up 50 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

For the six months ended June 30 earnings of 23 major oil companies totaled $187,239,539, compared with $124,460,410 in the same period of 1936, a gain of 50.4 per cent, according to Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.

The improvement, says the firm, might be taken as fairly representative of the industry as a whole since virtually all the larger oil companies, except the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Gulf Oil Corporation and the Pure Oil Company, which did not report semi-annually, were included in these totals.

Fruit Growers Get Near $67,000,000 More For Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Citrus and deciduous fruit growers and shippers throughout the United States realized $66,760,038, or nearly 25 per cent more for their products sold through the 10 larger city auction markets, representing the American Fruit & Produce Auction Association, during the first six months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1936, it is announced. The 10 fruit auction markets of the association are in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

"During the first half of 1937 a total of 50,302 carloads of citrus and deciduous fruits from California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Florida and Texas, together with imported bananas and pineapples, was sold through the 10 auction markets in our association," says Norman C. Ives, president. "This compares with 42,284 carloads during the same period last year, or an increase of 18.9 per cent.

"The total gross sales of these shipments, however, show an increase for the 1937 period over the preceding year's figures of 24.8 per cent. Gross sales for the first six months of this year totaled $66,760,038, as against $53,466,428 for the same period in 1936."

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Utah P&L 5s '44	101¼	101	101¼
4 Util P&L 5½s'47	48½	48	48½
9 Util P&L 5s'59	48¾	48	48¼
3 Vanadium 5s '41	103	102	102½
5 Ver PPac4½s ad 34	3	3	3
7 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
12 Virginian Ry 3¾s '6	104¼	104	104½
2 Wabash 1st 5s'39	82	82	82
7 Wabash 5s'80 D	25	25	25
6 Wabash 5s '76 B	25½	25½	25½
6 Walgrth 4s '65	83	82½	83
4 Warner Bros 6s '39	94½	94½	94½
3 Warner Quinl 6s '39	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
5 West Pen P 5½s '56	106½	106	106
7 West Md 3½s '77A	106⅛	106	106
5 West Md 4s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Norway 4s '63	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Nor Hyd El 5½s'57	101	101	101
13 Oriental Dev 6s '53	65⅜	65⅛	65⅛
5 Panama 5s '63 A asd	61	61	61
5 Par-Ori RR 5½s '68	98½	98	98
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	25⅝	25	25
1 Peru 6s '60	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Poland 8s '50	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Poland 6s '40	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
3 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	25	25	25
4 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	24½	24½	24½
2 Rome 6½s '52	74	74	74
1 Sao Paul City 8s '52	27	27	27
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	27	27	27
17 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	95¾	95	95
3 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	25	25	25
8 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	30	30	30
1 Silesia Prov 7s '58	52¾	52½	52½
1 Silesia Ld Assn 6s '47	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	63¼	63¼	63¼
5 Tokyo City 5½s '61	62½	61½	62½
17 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	61¾	61¼	61¾
3 Uruguay 8s'46	69¾	69½	69¾
1 Uruguay 6s '64	68⅝	66⅜	66⅜
2 Yokohama 6s '61	67½	67	67

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	94	94	94
4 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	102½	102½	102½
5 Antioquia 7s '45 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
15 Antioquia 7s '45 D	11	11	11
3 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	11	11	11
5 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	11	11	11
38 Argentine 4s '72	95	94½	95
12 Argentine 4½s '71	103	103	103
6 Arg 6s '59 Oct	100¼	100 7-32	100¼
1 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Arg 6s 1961 May	100 21-32	100 21-32	100 21-32
1 Australia 5s '55	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
32 Australia 5s '57	107½	107	107
1 Austria 7s'57	104	104	104
1 Belgium 7s'55	117	117	117
2 Berl City El 6½s'51	27½	27½	27½
1 Brazil 8s'41	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
15 Brazil 6½s'26-57	39	38½	38½
14 Brazil 6½s '27-57	39¼	38½	38½
1 BuenosA 6½s'55	101½	101¼	101¼
1 BuenA4-s4½s Apr'76	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Buenos Aires 6s'61 st	92	92	92
5 Canada s.f'52	113⅝	113½	113½
1 Canada 4s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 Canada 3¼s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Canada 3s'67	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'61	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
2 Chile 6s'60	20	19½	20
6 Chile 6s'61 Jan	19½	19½	19½
2 Chile 6s'61 Sept	20	20	20
6 Chilean Mun 7s'60	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Col Agr Bank 6s'48	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
86 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	26¾	26¾	26¾
15 Copenhag 5s'52	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
1 Cordoba Pv 7s'42	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Costa Rica 7s'51	33	33	33
6 Cuba 5½s'45	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
14 Denmark 4½s'62	101½	101½	101½
1 GerCAgLo

The Typical Motomerican? He Likes Old Haunts Best

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

The typical American on vacation, so I am informed, spends $100, travels by car, improvises the route as he goes along, consumes a goodly share of the nation's yearly diet of 4,500,000,000 frankfurters and 12,000,000,000 bottles of pop, has a distinct predilection for old haunts, usually prefers comfort and safety to speed, and is back at the office at the end of three weeks.

This composite picture of vacation habits was evolved by the American Automobile Association by dint of much sleuthing among the available statistics, and is published in a copyrighted pamphlet with the title: "Americans on the Highway."

Actually to "count noses" on the tremendous army of 12,000,000 touring automobiles in the United States, carrying an average of three and a half persons a car, would be almost impossible, the association says. But A. A. A. members were quizzed at random, motor club reports and gasoline and registration figures were sifted, official and semi-official tourist agencies contributed their ideas, and these are some of the findings:

Last year, the tourist-catering industry chinked something in the neighborhood of $4,250,000,000 into the nation's cash registers—and ranked as one of the nation's leading industries.

Trend to Longer Tours

"There is a very strong trend in the direction of much longer tours. The average motorist now plans to stay longer and go farther from home than ever before. Motorists now ask for a routing to the West Coast with as much nonchalance as they used to ask for a routing into the next state, commented a touring counsellor of an eastern motor club. The effect of longer trips on expenditures is obvious. . . .

"Across the far flung highways of the world there are traveling an ever-increasing number of automobiles bearing passengers of every race, clime, and creed. World touring by motor car, responding to increased facilities, more freedom of movement and a strong travel urge, is in the first phases of what promises to be a period of tremendous growth.

"At a time when nations are building up their economic barriers and when war scares and crises are an almost weekly occurrence, motor travelers continue to shuttle back and forth across the borders, completely unconcerned with the diplomatic troubles of their governments.

"From the standpoint of international understanding and world peace, this development is of tremendous significance. The more peoples of differing nationalities visit their neighbors across the border, the more firm will become the bonds of friendship between them."

84 Per Cent by Motor

Here are replies from questionnaires:

How many days did you spend on your last vacation? 25.3 per cent, two weeks; 11.4 per cent, one month; 10.6 per cent, three weeks; 6.3 per cent, one week; 3.5 per cent, two months; 1.6 per cent, three months; 41.3 per cent, from a few days to a year.

Did you travel by automobile, railroad, steamship, airplane or bus? 84.4 per cent, automobile; 8.5 per cent, railroad; 4.9 per cent, boat; 1.2 per cent, plane; 1.0 per cent, bus.

How many were in your party? 38.1 per cent, two persons; 29.3 per cent, four persons; 17.7 per cent, three persons; 7.2 per cent, five persons; 4.1 per cent, one person; 1.8 per cent, six persons; 1.8 per cent, miscellaneous groups ranging from seven to one hundred and twelve.

What were your average expenditures per day per person, including cost of car operation?

The average was $8.43 per person. It must be remembered that this average includes those traveling by rail, boat, train and bus, which, of course, includes transportation. This average would be a little too high, therefore, for the 84 per cent traveling by automobile, whose expenditures average around $7 a day.

What influenced you to select your last vacation trip: Recommendation of friends? Previous visit? Advertising folders or booklets? Newspaper or magazine articles? If none of these influenced you, what did? 39.8 per cent, previous visit; 26.0 per cent, recommendation of friends; 9.3 per cent, advertising; 7.9 per cent, a travel urge with no definite objective or destination; 7.5 per cent, to visit relatives; 2.8 per cent, business reasons; 2.6 per cent, newspaper and magazine travel stories; 1.4 per cent, climate; 1.4 per cent, conventions; 1.3 per cent, health.

What do you consider a safe speed on the open highway? 40.8 per cent, 50 miles per hour; 19.2 per cent, 60 miles per hour; 14.8 per cent, 45 miles per hour; 10.0 per cent 55 miles per hour; 8.3 per cent, 40 miles per hour; 2.8 per cent, 65 miles per hour; 2.1 per cent, 70 miles per hour; 1.3 per cent, 35 miles per hour; 0.4 per cent, 80 miles per hour; 0.2 per cent, 30 miles per hour.

Of the major cities which you have visited, name, in order of preference, the three which you found most interesting.

The cities which received favorable mention, in order of frequency, are listed below. Washington and New York City were well out in front but Washington beat New York only by a small margin. Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Denver, Quebec, Philadelphia, Miami, Salt Lake City, Montreal, Cleveland, Detroit, Seattle, Richmond, St. Augustine, Toronto, Dallas.

Comment on Road Markings

What criticism, if any, have you with reference to the highway numbering system?

The criticisms in order of frequency were:

1. In many cities numbered routes are hard to follow because the highway numbers are placed at too infrequent intervals or are not well placed so that they can be seen clearly and easily.

2. Poor markings at intersections. Frequently the turns are not well marked. Rarely is the motorist given advance warning of the turn of a numbered route.

3. In country districts highway numbers are ofttimes too far apart and not properly placed. In some states, particularly in the West, one can drive for long distances without seeing a highway number, and this raises doubt in the motorist's mind as to whether he is on the right route.

4. Too much confusion between state and national numbers. In many states highways carry both federal and state numbers. It is not infrequent to observe a long series of numbers on a single standard.

5. In many states the highway numbers are not well placed for night driving.

6. More by-passes around cities to avoid congestion and decrease driving hazards.

7. Small towns and villages should post their names at the highway entrance.

8. Detours in some states are very poorly marked and the traveler is shunted from the main highway and left to find his way back as best he can.

Among the states complimented for signposting were Ohio, Nebraska and Illinois.

Two Trailer Organizations

As for the trailer, the association says:

"The trailerists have two organizations—the Automobile Tourists Association and the T. Can Tourists of the World—both of which are informal and social in nature and boast membership running into the thousands. There are two magazines devoted entirely to trailers and trailer travel; The Automotive Daily News publishes a monthly trailer industry issue, while magazine and newspaper articles, fiction, a few movies and even one or two comic strips have been featuring this mode of travel. Whatever the trailer lacks in so far as statistics are concerned is more than made up by a flood of public interest.

"The future of the trailer, both as to its public acceptance and as to its regulation, seems to depend largely on the extent to which it is used as a vacation medium or as a permanent dwelling. Almost no one any longer takes seriously the prediction that within several decades half the population would desert their homes for trailers, but there is considerable speculation as to the part these vehicles will play in the housing situation.

"Trailerites generally fall into three main classes: those who use it simply as a comparatively inexpensive, mobile unit for vacation travel; those who are retired or have some independent source of income and spend all or most of their time traveling; and those whose occupation is seasonal or itinerant in character. That there will appear a fourth principal group, made up of people who will park their trailers somewhere near their place of occupation and use them as a permanent, all-year dwelling has been a subject of controversy among the authorities. The weight of the evidence seems to be that the principal use of the trailer will be that for which it was originally designed—as a medium of travel."

The association's report concludes:

"The future course of touring depends, quite naturally, on the extent to which the tourist is given those things he demands and to which he is left free of unduly severe restrictions. Excessive taxation, poor roads, restrictions at state borders, harsh laws, congestion, lack of parking facilities and lack of adequate route marking are the principal deterrents to the growth of motor travel."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Boston Mail Closes	New York Mail Closes
†Bremen	Sept. 4	Cherbourg Sept. 10	Sept. 4 1:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 pm
‡Georgic	Sept. 4	Cobh Sept. 11	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 pm
†Rex	Sept. 4	Gibraltar Sept. 10	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 am
‡Champlain	Sept. 4	Havre Sept. 11	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 am
*Columbus	Sept. 7	Plymouth Sept. 14	Sept. 7 1:00 pm	Sept. 7 8:00 pm
‡Queen Mary	Sept. 8	Cherbourg Sept. 13	Sept. 7 8:00 pm	Sept. 8 8:00 am
Manhattan	Sept. 8	Plymouth Sept. 14	Sept. 7 8:00 pm	Sept. 8 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Boston Mail Closes	New York Mail Closes
Monterey	San Francisco Sept. 14		Sept. 9 4:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro Sept. 16		Sept. 11 4:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Boston Mail Closes	New York Mail Closes
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle Sept. 11		Sept. 6 4:00 pm	Sept. 6 8:00 pm
Empress of Asia	Victoria Sept. 18		Sept. 13 4:00 pm	Sept. 13 8:00 pm

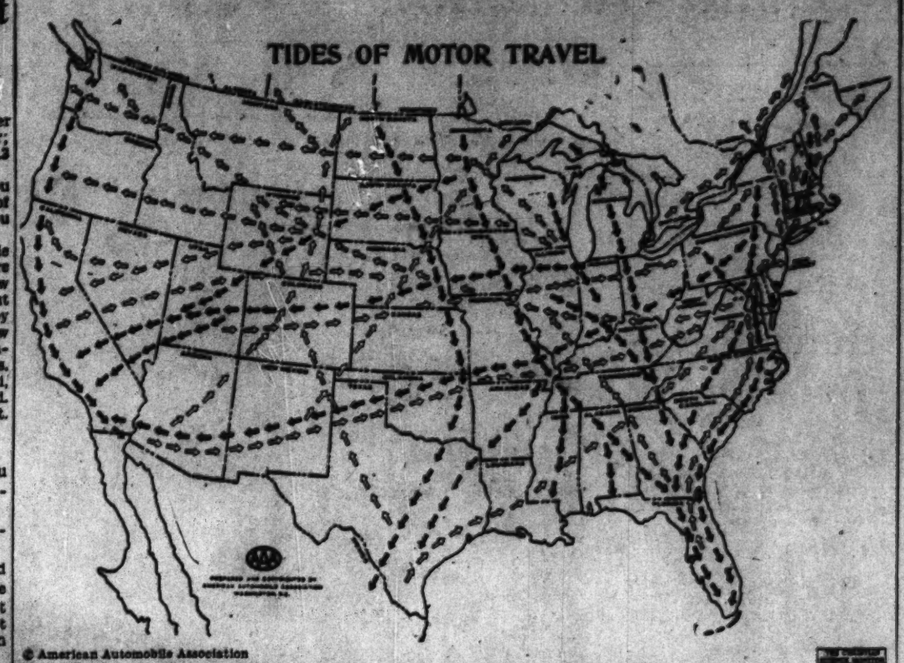
†Except Irish Free State, Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Irish Free State only. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Special address for France only. *Germany. Special address for other countries. §Special address.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mails at the General Post Office New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Where They Go and When



© American Automobile Association

Survey of American Touring Shows Popular Routes

White Arrows Indicate Main Streams of Travel in Summer and the Black the Dominant Trends in Winter

Tour-a-bouts

Because of increased tourist travel to America from abroad, New York hotels have found it necessary to provide interpreters for peoples of foreign tongue. Many popular hostels have arranged for members of the staff to greet foreign visitors and converse with them in their own language. A teacher of languages has been added to the general hotel staffs and classes are being held mornings, afternoons and evenings for teaching French, Spanish and German.

The San Francisco "Challenger," new exclusive, low cost coach and tourist train, will inaugurate its service Sept. 15, under joint operation of Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern Railroads. The new type rail service provides such innovations as stewardesses, low cost meals served "coffee-shop" style, free pillows and a chair-car reserved exclusively for women. There will be a radio-equipped lounge car and latest type tourist pullman cars all air conditioned.

Among the boosters for the International Pacific Highway is the Panama Pacific Steamship Line, operators of an intercoastal schedule by way of the Canal Zone. Since the Laredo-Mexico City Highway has been open, many eastern tourists have been motoring down to Mexico City, continuing to Acapulco on the Pacific Ocean by boarding their automobiles on a liner, sailing up to Los Angeles and returning home overland. Steamship officials look for increased tourist trade over this route stating, that with the completion of the Mexico unit of the Alaska-Argentina highway, many west-coast motorists will add themselves to the parade of driving one way and returning by boat.

Not all the innovations in railroad travel come from the United States, according to American Express Travel Service, which reports that the first permanent railway "movie" coach in England is now entering its third year. Introduced in May, 1936, on the King's Cross-Leeds service, the movies have been shown six times a day, to an estimated 60,000 people in the last two years. Each program is an hour long and sound pictures are used, outside noises being excluded by the insulation of the coach. The original "movie" coach was so successful that a second one was put into service last year.

The Austrian dirndl or dress of colored print with short puffed muslin sleeves and an apron has become exceedingly popular in Hungary. It is even crowding out the Magyar style of dress and is being worn by everyone from the maid to the debutante. Some effort has also been made to introduce the masculine counterpart of the dirndl to Hungary, but lederhosen, or leather shorts with fancy braces, and the befeathered cap which accompanies them, are not proving popular.

With distances which formerly were full days apart by train shrinking now to overnight trips, a volume of mail is returning to the railroads which previously had been moved by air. Denver is now just a night's run from Chicago on the Burlington Route—winner of the United States Mail contracts by reason of its speed many years ago, and held to the present day.

The noise of creaking timber echoes over the outlet of Yellowstone lake as workmen begin the process of demolishing Fishing Bridge, famous the world over as the scene of many a trout catch. With traffic starting to move over the new bridge, the renowned old structure must be razed. The constant demand for safety has made the narrow curving bridge obsolete. Arising at its side is the new structure, straight and wide.

Tourists' Cabins Provided by State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 3—South Carolina vacationists are being offered the use of mountain log cabins, built and owned by the state forestry commission, and located in the upper reaches of the state park system, especially in Table Rock and Oconee state parks, C. H. Schaeffer, director of public relations for the state forestry commission has announced.

Most of these accommodations are located within a few hours' drive of cities and towns in the northern section of the State and are available for either long or short term vacations. For the vacationist who can spend only a few hours, the state parks' picnic grounds have been provided, the official explained.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

CAPABLE commission salespeople to sell attractive waitress uniforms to restaurants, hotels. GLAD UNIFORM CO., 125 Dwight St., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Cambridge, Mass.
16-17 Forest Street 23-24 Irving Street
"Each Apartment a Home"
2 - 3 - 4 Rooms
Choice apartments for home-loving people in our strictly modern, well-managed apartments that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Reasonably priced. KIRkland 5466 or 5221

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Suite now available, Longwood Park, 46 Longwood Ave., 1 minute Coolidge Corner; 4 spacious light rooms, $75. suppl. on premises. ASPinwall 2804.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for Sept., Oct. or immediate occupancy. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6565

NEWHALL APARTMENTS
Beacon Street—2 to 10 spacious rooms, 1 to 4 baths. Sunshine and flowers. Wood-burning fireplaces. Elevators with operators. 10 minutes to downtown Boston. Restricted. Charles A. Newhall, Owner-Manager. 1101 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. Longwood 3310

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—For rent, sunny apartment; five rooms; fireplaces; separate entrance; heat furnished; old features Tel. Marble. 1892.

N. Y. C., Park Ave. (Radio City Section)—Very large 1 and 1½ furnished and unfurnished kitchenette and bath apts.; references. Apply MRS. PEIRCE, 48 E. 50th St.

Riverside Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, nr. Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking 420 Memorial Dr., Cambridge. KIR. 4726.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished 4-apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

KEW GARDENS — 4-room apartment, most modern, porch garage, exclusive, rent $75; available October; adults. RIchmond Hill 2-5408.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call ASP 3313-4820 (Brookline, Mass.)

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, COFFSTOWN, N. H.—Hilltop home, beautiful view, wide verandas; large rooms; steam heat; excellent table; individual camps; 59 miles from Boston, near Uncanoonuc Mts.; 42nd season; $15 to $17 per week, $2.50 to $3 per day Booklet MISS ANNE MERRILL.

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Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston, HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TRAINED nurse for New England boarding school; state age, experience and church affiliations. Box R-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

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HOUSEKEEPER, white, for business woman; small house, no laundry; $30 mo. 86-24 Elon St., Jamaica, N. Y. Vigilant 4-3787.

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Chambermaid nurse, Christian Scientist preferred; boy 4, girl 8; country home. Write L. Knoke, 75 Lovell Road.

WANTED—Competent general helper in rest home near N. Y. Write Box M-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WABAN
For Sale or By Lease
Distinguished old family home, ten rooms, two baths, oil heat, Frigidaire, billiard room; two-car garage; beautiful grounds; convenient location. Phone afternoons. CEN ter Newton 2438, or address Box L-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

PLYMOUTH, Mass., 29 Samoset St.—Would like to share my home with lady of middle age. Mrs. Rosina Davies.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6158

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace Long. 1090.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A MOUNTAIN HOME for men, meeting the individual need; a staff to provide loving, intelligent care, guidance and understanding "Skyhigh," Dunder Highlands, Intervale, N. H.

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COMFORTABLE spacious beautifully furnished home, easily heated, lovely grounds, exclusive section Greenwich, Conn.; 40 minutes from N. Y. C.; reasonable rent due to owner's enforced absence. Telephone Greenwich 1353 or write Box C-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Full or Part Loads Anywhere.
Careful Moving—Rates Reasonable
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Home for rest, study and recreation. Outdoor Dining and Sleeping Porches. Bathing—Tennis
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A Good Place to Retire
A home of 8 rooms, bath and pantry, hardwood floors, asphalt shingles, electricity, furnace for wood or coal. Stable for car, shed, hen house, all under one roof. Two acres of land, apples and other fruits; good water. Screened in porch, storm windows, screens. Two mails a day, 2 each way; 14 miles from Augusta, Maine, on good hard surfaced road. One of the oldest and best known "prep" schools right close by. For a quick sale, $3,500, takes all, including some furnishings.
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Large, comfortably furnished, running water, 3 windows, easy chairs, good bed, real HOME. 541 W. 113th, N. Y. City UN. 4-4717

BEAUTIFUL front, 18x20, kitchenette; private exit, shower. $12.50; others, $7-$8.50. THOMPSON, 925 West End, (105th), N. Y. C.

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ACQUAINTED with better men's wear and department stores in New England States to handle well-identified line of men's neckwear; or in conjunction with other line; commission basis.
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GARDENER desires position, or general work; has driver's license; will go anywhere. FRANK M. SCHULTZ, 33 Adams St., Littleton, Mass.

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BRADFORDHOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estates; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$35; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

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Arrade Typewriter, 89 Boylston St. Boston

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AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring, wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3000; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1137. We go anywhere.

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CHICAGO, 333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7041
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ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, 600 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
LOS ANGELES, 210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 3004
SAN FRANCISCO, 625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7345
SEATTLE, 634 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
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BOSTON, One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK, 500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5020
CHICAGO, 333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7041
DETROIT, 3-181 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, 600 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
LOS ANGELES, 210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 3004
SAN FRANCISCO, 625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7345
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MIAMI, 1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3443
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Plan Your Fall Bulb Planting Now
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.
Medford Branch, 242 High Street

PRESERVING TIME! Everything for preserving, including Canners and Good Luck Jar Rubbers.
GOOD LUCK Jar Rubbers
R. W. SHATTUCK & CO., INC.
HARDWARE
444 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 0114

The New 1937
FORD-V-EIGHT
can be bought for $25 per month plus usual down payment.
CHARLES B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 Broadway Tel. ARL. 2433

BELMONT

G. A. Delesdernier
TAILOR
Cleansing, Pressing and Repairing
44 LEONARD STREET PHONE BEL. 0637

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FORD V-EIGHT
Complete Line of New Cars on Display at All Times at
COOMBS & McBEATH, Inc.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealer
KENMORE STATION KEN. 8500
Also Large Stock of Guaranteed Used Cars at Below Market Prices

PACKING MOVING
DUNN CO
STORING SHIPPING
LOCAL and DISTANCE MOVING
48 Bromfield St. — HAN 0080

AIRE-FLO AIR CONDITIONING
Will Give You Home Comfort
We install it. Heating plants modernized, repaired, or installed completely new.
E. C. HILLIARD CO.
27 B Street, So. Boston SOU. 2672
Established 34 Years

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

Boston's Original
Harper Method
Shop
2 Park Sq., cor. Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. for Appointment
Devonshire 7462
Shampooing, Manicuring
Facial and Harper Permanent.

1937 Lincoln Zephyr Sedan
Executive's car. Driven less than 4000 miles. Sold with new car guarantee. Substantial reduction. See H. J. Schramm.
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Open Evenings
Motor Mart Bldg., Park Sq. Hub. 7100

BOSTON—Dorchester

Oil Burners Installed
Delco, Florence, Lynn
Free Estimates
BROWN BROTHERS
340 TALBOT AVENUE TALbot 7700

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns Aprons Towels
Colonial National Linen Service Co.
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE

Braintree Service Station
E. C. WEBER, Mgr.
SHELL
GOODYEAR TIRES AND BATTERIES
GAS OILS Braintree Ave. and Elm St. Tel. Bra. 0903

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Stacy-Lee
New Fall Capeskin Gloves
Reg. $2 and $3 $1.68

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking
For Sale Here
Telephone 671
38 West Elm Street

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The Perfect Cleanser and Polish For All Finished Surfaces
THE NOVOSAN CO.
Brockton, Mass. Tel. 1221
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Highest Grade
Shoe Repairing
Goodyear, Compo and MacKay Systems
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825 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill
Elizabeth Arden | Toiletries
Yardley's
Have you tried our Luncheonette and Soda Fountain?
"Monitor Readers Recommend Them"
Delivery Service Longwood 4320

Flowers
for every occasion
Telegraphed Anywhere
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
103 WASHINGTON STREET
Frederick G. Carreiro Telephone
Francis G. Carreiro Bos. 0600

Lapham-Brown Oil Corp.
845 Boylston St. (Worcester Turnpike)
Texaco Petroleum Products
U. S. Tires Exide Batteries
WE RENDER "Service just as you would like to have it."
Opposite the Christian Science Benevolent Association TEL. LONgwood 8328

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Complete Service for Your Car on the Worcester Turnpike.
"One Block Above Beneveolent Association" Longwood 8963

Back to School Means Smart Outfits at
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(Sizes 1 to 16 yrs.)
Toys Layettes
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Distinguished Residences in
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Across the Common from Harvard Square and the Colleges
WHITEFIELD HALL
MATHER COURT
LEXINGTON HALL
CONCORD HALL
A Few Choice Suites
High class, restricted, modern buildings with elevator service . . . Ownership-management . . . Restaurant on premises . . . Maid service available . . . Living rooms 19 ft., 24 ft., 29 ft. . . . Fireplaces . . . 2 to 8 rooms—1 to 3 baths . . . $40 to $200 a month. Also single rooms and bath.
Office at 19 Garden Street
ELI. 8816

Fiske's
in HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE, and CUSHING SQ., BELMONT
Feature
Quality Ice Cream—Cool Fruit Freeze
Socially Correct Candy
Statler Building, Boston

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET BRANCH
1078 MASS AVE. NORTH CAMBRIDGE

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and
MONARCH FRUIT
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
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36 BRATTLE STREET Kir. 7515

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Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
See Our New Line of Hamiltons

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HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

MASSACHUSETTS

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CUSTOM-BUILT FURNITURE
HAIR-FILLED
Large Selection of Quality Covers
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Convenient Payment Plan TRO. 2040

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Monitor Advertised Products
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Quality and Service
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DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
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Work Called For and Delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Readville, Sharon, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton Roadville.

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1894
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Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

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Realtor
35 Marsh St., Dedham, Mass.
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40 Broad St., Boston Mortgages
Room 604
Tel. HUB. 1330 Tel. Ded. 0170

A Real Good Place to Eat
MARSHALL'S
880 HIGH STREET
Homelike Food
Luncheons, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c.
Served from 11-2:30
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"For Good-ness Sake"
USE
FISHER DAIRY
Grade A Milk
Est. 1861
Telephone Dedham 1461

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Hand-made Swedish Crystal
The Loveliest in the World
Lamps, Bowls, Candlesticks, Vases
$1.75 to $50.00
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Jewelers 350 Main St. Stationers

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Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Deposits Next Put on Interest
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Dividends are paid quarterly.
Worcester North Savings Institution
288

MASSACHUSETTS

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1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

General Electric Heating and Air Conditioning
THE GLOUCESTER COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY
Phone Gloucester 3060 43 Duncan St.

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THE STATIONERY SHOP
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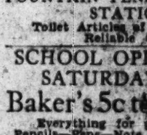
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1.98
in the Junior Shop

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Martha Gay Shop
for smart dresses
Constantly new things, from the sports classic to the head-turning evening gown. Moderate prices.
Fountain Square Hingham

Back to School
EQUIP yourself at
DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
THERMOS LUNCH KITS
FOUNTAIN PENS PENCILS
STATIONERY
Toilet Articles of Superior Quality, Reliable Cosmetics
SCHOOL OPENING SALE
SATURDAY, SEPT. 4
Baker's 5c to $1.00 Store
Everything for going to School
Pencils—Pens—Note Books—Paper—Mucilage—Adhesives
School Frocks—Sweaters—Shoes—Hosiery—Underwear—at Lowest Prices.
Free Balloons to the Children!

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CHEVROLET—OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Car. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

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WILBUR COON SHOES
For smart women on their feet all day, school teachers, business and professional women, society women—COON SHOES offer the utmost in comfort without sacrificing one bit of fashion.
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 HIGH STREET, HOLYOKE

THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Kickernick Panties and Stepins, $1.25
Trillium Slips, Pure Silk—Special $1.98

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Come in and see the values offered during this sale
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HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
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Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

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Save Money
during our
August Sale
of
CLOTH COATS
$59
— *Second Floor* —
Cherry & Webb's

D & H
Cone Cleaned Anthracite
New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
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Tel Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

LIFE INSURANCE
and
Annuities
Walter I. Churchill
Insurance Counselor
331 Bay State Building Tel. 32023

LEXINGTON

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
147 Milk St., Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

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THE FRUIT SPOT
1723 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Fancy Fruit—Choice Vegetables
Groceries
12 Valuable Articles, aggregating $50 in value, including Toastmaster and Hostess Tray, will be given away.
Tel. Lexington 1535

Lexington Fruit Co.
Fruits—Vegetables
1740 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Telephone Lex. 0789

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue
Agents for Jalma
25c and $1.00 Sizes
Free Delivery Call Lex. 0064

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The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
.. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. S. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Back to School Sale
Now Going On

Back to School Sale
featuring hundreds of Girls' Gay Dresses, $1.98
Third Floor
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co

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Chairs
to replace the "worn-outs"

Chairs get hard wear—but now is a splendid time to replace those that are worn out. Values are good, variety most inviting.
W. B. Gifford
97-99 Market Street

Goddard Bros.
MARKET ST., LYNN, MASS.
Printed Acetate Crepe
A Novelty Fall Fabric. 39 inches wide. High lustrous finish. Colorful prints on dark fall shades.
A Feature at..... $1 Yard

Girls' Lovely New
WASH FROCKS
For School Days
98c — $1.59 — $1.98
Girls' Sizes, 7 to 14 Years
Junior Girls, 12 to 16 Years
"Chubbies," 4 to 10 Years
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

Sidelinger's Market
519 Main Street, Malden
Selling Better Meats and Canned Foods

Open Evenings
Have Your Furs Remodeled Now
Prices Reasonable
WESSELL FUR SHOP
483 Main St., Malden
Opp Baptist Parish House
No Telephone

Complete Line of
Watches
for young folks going back to school.
GEORGE DOWNIE, *Jeweler*
28 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN

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ROCHFORD MOTORS
MYrtle 1200 204 Boston Avenue

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MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

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More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Used for Cheaper
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 1391

LARRY'S BEAUTY SALON

Now at Room 4, Central Bldg., 11 Riverside, Medford Sq.
Machineless Permanent
Jamal Zotos
MYSTIC 6020

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
29 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
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Chapman Brothers
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
Brake and Light Inspection
Agents for New and Used Cars
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Plain or Tweed
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$1.95—$2.95—$3.95
Knit Suits, $5.95 to $15.00
Line of new Fall Dresses
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EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
on all makes of RADIOS and ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Melrose Elec. Appliance Co.
Oil Burners and Heating Systems Installed and Serviced
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TEL. 1893-M

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R. A. MELZAR, Mgr.
Formerly With Blue Bell
Dry Cleansers
One-Day Service
SUITS 65c, DRESSES 50c
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CLEERCOAL
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FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
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Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods

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Phones 3400-1-2-3

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THE QUALITY CLEANSERS AND DYERS
Free Call and Delivery Service
9B Pond Street, Natick
Phone Natick 584-M
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Phone Fram. 4388

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FUEL OIL
COKE
Lynn Power Burners
Oil-O-Matic Burners
Fireplace Wood
For the Early Fall Days
WHETTON'S
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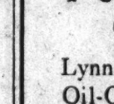
Paul C. Richwagen & Son, Inc.
"The Home of Flowers"
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Highland Ave., corner Rosemary St. Need. 0053

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service

53 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

NEEDHAM 1440

Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., INC.
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SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream Produced from Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.
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Your Car Must Be
INSPECTED
during September
Official Station No. 11403
Chapel Street Garage
NEEDHAM 0647

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM (Continued)

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JACOBS SHOE STORE
42 CHESTNUT STREET

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Prepare for
School Opening
at
Hutchinson's Book Store
222 Union Street
Visit our 5c and 10c Counter for Pads, Pencils, Erasers, Ink, Note Books—both loose leaf and bound.
Hutchinson's Basement Toy Shop has new display of scholars' companions, painting and drawing sets—art supplies.
Come to Hutchinson's for courteous reliable service and save in the long run.

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Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

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INCORPORATED
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Gulf Hill Parlors
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Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
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for Better Dressed Women

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TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

Best Selection
Hosiery, Underwear, Lounging Pajamas, Bath Robes, Hand Bags
Smartest and Only Ladies' Specialty Store in Town
Bell Hosiery Shop
33 PLEASANT

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. DEWEY & CO., Inc.
Fancy Fruits - Vegetables
Choice Meat - Poultry - Fish
287 Washington St. New. N. 7062-7063

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BUY with CONFIDENCE
at
PETERSON'S
NEW JEWELRY, GIFT and CARD SHOP
Watches, Jewelry, Silver Repairing
Our Specialty
1197 CENTER STREET

HILLIARD'S NEW STORE
KITCH-IN VUE CANDY
1198 Center Street
OPEN HOUSE
September 10, 7:00 to 10:00 p. m.
HELP YOURSELF to samples and fill a one-half pound box YOURSELF for 25c.

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COAL - COKE
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NONANTUM COAL CO.

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INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 3260 for
The World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
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Insurance
in All Its Forms
Oldest Insurance Agency in Newton
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

MASSACHUSETTS

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Con. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hudson Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
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Northampton, Mass.

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SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
86 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-2620

The Cooper Stoker
Get Your Stoker in September
Great Demand During the Fall Months
Deferred Plan of Payments. See one in operation.
COOPER COAL CO.
37 PENN STREET

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Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FORTIER, Manager
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Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
130 Francis Avenue
Tel. 3-1561

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

NEW and DANIELS
Service Centre
ESSO
VERIFIED LUBRICATION
139 South Street Phone 5667

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Stetson and Mallory Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks
BESSE-CLARKE
272 NORTH STREET, PITTSFIELD

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INCORPORATED
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Batteries—Accessories
88 Summer Street
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COMMERCIAL PRINTING
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

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High Grade Meats and Groceries
ALSO
Birdseye Frosted Foods
770 Tyler St. Dial 6473

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Official AAA Garage
Open All Night
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

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Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

Velvet Ice Cream
Exclusive at
KULDA'S
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$1.00
New Fall Patterns in all wanted colors. Envelopes, Pouches, Underarm.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

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Luncheon and Dinner
OVERNIGHT GUESTS
3 Brewster St. Plymouth

QUINCY

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

Take Advantage of Our
Price Protection Contracts
on
New England Coke
Act Now and Save Money All Next Year
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1529 Hancock Street Pro. 0047

Insist on having your hat dry cleaned the Old Colony way.
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleansers*
100 Quincy Ave. Pres. 5000

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 0328

William D. Michael, O. D.
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1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE TEL. PRES. 0726
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1710

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Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

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Established 1879
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1402 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0330-W

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GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
Complete Insurance Service
1364 HANCOCK STREET Granite 3000
Adams Building

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

Back to School
Sale!
Remick's Youth Center

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Retail Store
READING MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Ranges—Refrigerators—Washers
Vacuum Cleaners

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
WAKEFIELD
Phones: Melrose 0040 Crystal 1580

Select Your Smart
School and College Clothes
at the
Wilhelmina Smart Shop
Wakefield Square Tel. Crystal 0528

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NEW FALL HATS
Velvet, Felt and Velour Felts from $1.98 up
GERTRUDE METCALFE
Milliner
29 North St., opp. Lynde St.

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The New V-8 Ford
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Are Low
Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND STREET Tel. 084

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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ALL MAKES R&G ALL MODELS
Sold with Written Guarantee
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Authorized Ford Dealers Since 1916
245 McGrath Highway Som. 2783

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Real Values
In School and Play Clothes for Children, in Smart Fall Costumes for Ladies, in Dressy and Elegant Attire for the Stout
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Union Square Davis Square

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MAGOUN 0431 Prospect 1000-0-1
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Range and Furnace Burners
Bussey Fuel Co.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
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FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
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A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class
311 Bridge Street 4-3751

MISS JEANETTE HAAG Prop.
A. R. DANZIGER SHOP
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Correct Corset Fitting
for all figure types at prices from $3.50 to $18.50
Also UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

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Esso
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Cards for All Occasions
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JEWELERS
Gifts for the Autumn Bride
STERLING SILVER
PICKARD CHINA
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS
1390 MAIN STREET

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Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

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Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

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"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2500

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We have established for your information a Bureau to give you any advice needed in the selection of new or used cars. Our experience covers a number of years. If we can be of service to you, please call. There is no charge in any way.
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WEBER DUCKLING
6 to 7 lb. average, 21c lb.
Direct from Weber Duckling Farm in Wrentham
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WELLESLEY HILLS
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Our Own Make
WEL. 0165

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Established 1635
Milk delivered daily in Winchester and Medford, fresh from our dairy.
Tel. Win. 1533

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Resident Lady Assistant
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OCEAN 0050

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Fresh Native Broilers ... 23c lb.
Boneless Pot Roast ... 29c lb.
Fancy Fowl, 4-lb. aver. ... 29c lb.
Fancy Brisket Corned Beef 22c lb.
Sugar, 10 lbs. for ... 49c
Puffed Wheat, 2 pkgs. for 15c
Fresh Eggs ... 35c doz.
Potatoes, native, 15 lbs. for 22c

MASSACHUSETTS

WENTHROP (Continued)

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Commercial Printing and Engraving
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Tel. Ocean 0052

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HAIRDRESSING
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56-inch Heather Plaids
$1.95 yard
Slocum's Silk Store
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European Local Classified

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's nearest address and letters addressed to Box . . ., BCM/CBM, London are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

COMFORTABLE apartments, quiet house, good food; moderate terms; five minutes sea. Tel. 2033. 27, Garfield Rd., West Worthing.

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MIDDX.—Ex-officer and wife welcome students as guests in nice home; London 25 miles; golf, boating, riding; English taught; terms moderate. Walton Lodge, Hampton Hill.

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BRIGHTON, Brightstone Kennels, Wootton House, Patcham.—All breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered; daily exercise; experienced staff; foreign and English profits taken; dogs met Brighton and London. LAWIS. Tel. Preston 2041.

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BIRMINGHAM.—Good board residence for gentlemen; gas fires in bedrooms, telephone, electric light. Hilton, 3 Pentham Rd., Erdington.

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PARKSTONE, Dorset.—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MISS PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH, Christchurch.—Old world cottage close bus and seashore; hall, 2 reception, sun lounge, 4 bed, bath; central heating, electricity, etc.; £1000 freehold. Aldis & Co., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

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PARKSTONE, DORSET.—Attractive, well-built house, modern conveniences; 3 reception, 4 bedrooms (hot and cold water); good position; ¼ acre, £1400; with smaller garden £1300. Murree Cottage.

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CORNWALL, near Penzance.—Comfortable house with large studio, to let from December to March; three bedrooms, bathroom, sitting room, kitchen, electric light, garage; wonderful views over Mounts Bay; mild winter climate. MISS ROSE, Gerrick Field, Newlyn, Penzance.

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P. J. CLEVELAND & CO. (P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.) Chartered Patent Agents 29 Southampton Buildings, LONDON W.C. 2, ENGLAND British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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BOGNOR REGIS.—Small homely guest house, overlooking sea, very sunny, individual requirements studied; or apartments. Rosemere, Upper Bognor Rd. Tel. 1472.

KENT.—Charming 16th century farm house; 104 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bath, h. and c., indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ gns weekly. Fresca, Pimphurst, Bethersden. Bethersden 327.

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ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

Channel Islands

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CHILPRUFE *Agents*
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174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

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The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

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Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

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ENGLAND

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BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
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Tel.: Bournemouth 5066. 3 lines

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A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED
Best Quality Meat Guaranteed.

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For
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Household Requisites
Highest Quality Phone 2253 — Lowest Prices HOVE

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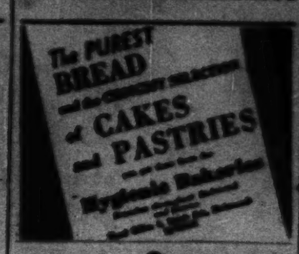

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Children's Corner

Wiggy Piggy at the Fair

Wiggy Piggy lived with his brother and sisters in a nice big pen, surrounded by a stout board fence.

"Now, little Piggys," said Mrs. Piggy one nice sunny morning, "today we shall do our setting up exercises."

Mrs. Piggy stood up on her hind legs and all the little piggys did, too, lifting her front feet high above her head. Mrs. Piggy said, "One—two—three. Now once again—one two—three."

All of Wiggy Piggy's little brothers and sisters were good little piggys. But Wiggy Piggy was very naughty, and when his Mother was not looking, squeezed under the fence and ran away. The first place he stopped was Small John's garden, and a very nice garden it was with lovely green vegetables growing in it. Nicest of all, was the great big ear of corn. Small John was watching carefully each day—because he was going to take it to the Fair that very afternoon. There was to be a prize given for the nicest ear.

Wiggy Piggy was very hungry and when he saw Small John's ear of corn it looked so good to him, he started to nibble first at one weeny, teeny, little piece. It tasted so good he ate it all up. Then he went to look for more.

But coming through the garden whom should he see but Small John. Small John looked for his ear of corn. It was not there; he gazed at the bare stalk. Suddenly he began to shed great big tears.

"My ear of corn is gone. I can't take it to the Fair," he sobbed.

When Wiggy Piggy heard Small John's sobs, he was very sorry he had eaten up the prize ear of corn. He was very sorry; indeed he was so sorry he crept slowly out of the

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Wiggy Piggy Smiled His Sweetest Smile

garden and ran further away toward the lake.

Snow white Duckling was sunning herself on the green grass.

"Good-day," said snow white Duckling.

"It is a sad day for me," sighed Wiggy Piggy.

"Whatever is the matter?" asked snow white Duckling.

"I ate Small John's ear of corn. It's sorry I am."

"Not the prize ear of corn?" she asked.

"Yes," sighed Wiggy Piggy.

"Too bad!" said snow white Duckling "I am going to the Fair."

Wiggy Piggy hung his head, then all of a sudden he exclaimed, "Oh!" and away he ran on all four legs faster and faster. He hurried into a smart little jacket with brass buttons down the front. A nice little red hat he perked jauntily upon his head. When he finished dressing, his face and ears fairly shone with cleanliness. He soon reached the lake again, and could hardly keep from squealing with delight, when he heard Small John say to snow white Duckling. "Shall we be on our way to the Fair?"

Taking great care Small John or snow white Duckling didn't see him, he followed them closely. Soon they came to the big white tent where the Fair was held. Wiggy Piggy squeezed under the flap of the tent and looked about him. He had not the least idea which way to go. He squeezed in and out of boxes taking care to keep his suit clean.

Now the man who had charge of the Fair had watched Wiggy Piggy from the very moment he had come sliding under the flap of the tent; and when Wiggy Piggy was not looking, he reached out a hand and lifted Wiggy Piggy high up in the air and put him up on the stage.

There were brown piggys, black piggys and all kinds of piggys, but Wiggy Piggy was the only little white piggy there. The man put Wiggy Piggy right out in front of the stage so that everyone could see him.

After a time, he saw all the good people crowding about waiting for the man to give out the prize. Wiggy Piggy forgot all about everything else in the world. He only knew he must look his best. So! he stood up straight and smiled his sweetest smile.

Wiggy Piggy was so excited when the man came over to him and pinned a bright blue ribbon on his smart blue coat. He tumbled all over himself, to be polite. He tumbled right off the stage into Small John's outstretched arms.

"Wiggy Piggy you won first prize for me," said Small John hugging Wiggy Piggy in one arm and snow white Duckling in the other.

This made Wiggy Piggy very happy and proud. He felt that he had made up to small John for eating his prize ear of corn.

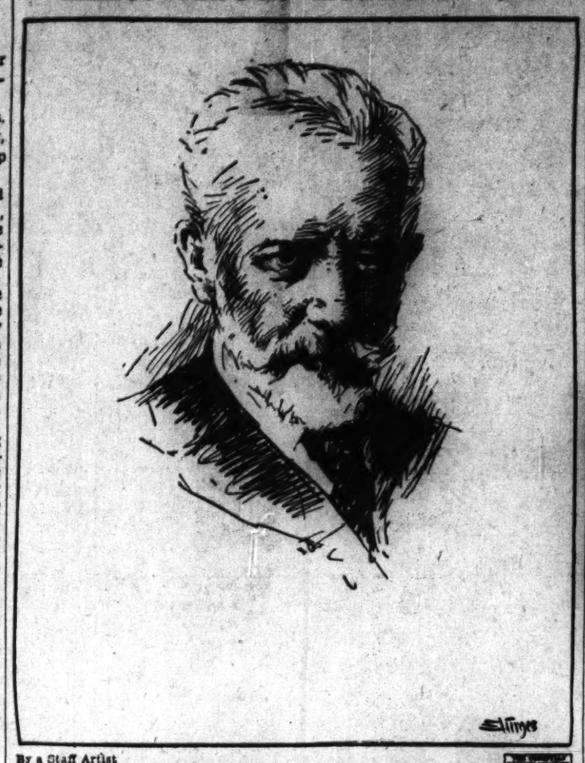
Daily Anecdote

Just a First Name

Israel Zangwill, the well-known writer, signed himself I. Zangwill. He was once approached at a reception by an inquisitive woman who said, "Oh, Mr. Zangwill, what is your Christian name?"

"Madame, I have none," he gravely assured her.

Lines About Leaders—92



By a Staff Artist

Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky

(1840-1893)

PETER TCHAIKOVSKY was a famous Russian composer.
His parents dwelt in a little town when he was born.
Tchaikovsky Senior managed an important mine at Votkinsk.
The family lived in the style of the landowners of the time.
They enjoyed an imposing house with a large staff of servants.
Peter studied with a facility which left him much freedom.
His delight was to occupy these long hours with the piano.
Once his father brought home a grand music box from abroad.
And henceforth the child indulged in one great passion:
To play by ear the repertoire of the wonderful instrument.

* * *

YET the situation changed, and the family moved to Petrograd.
It became imperative that Peter should earn a livelihood.
He studied law, obtained a post at the Ministry of Justice.
But the young man entertained higher ideals than these.
After a time he felt the emptiness of his daily existence.
With this awakening, he knew he had chosen the wrong career.
So he abandoned his official work and entered the Conservatory.

* * *

ONCE the home work was to write variations on a given theme.
It had been implied that quantity counted as well as quality.
A good pupil might have been expected to bring 12 variations
At the next class Tchaikovsky appeared with 200 of them!
Astounded by such prodigiousness, the master exclaimed:
"To read these would take me longer than your writing them!"
When Tchaikovsky left the Conservatory he had many honors.
His final work had been a cantata for chorus and orchestra.

* * *

AT 26, the artist became professor at Moscow's Conservatory.
This post gave him the needed leisure in which to compose.
Notes abounded, so he conceived a brilliant symphonic poem.
Then he took his poem to Petrograd, but Petrograd refused it.
Full of hope, however, he wrote an opera, "The Voyevode."
The opera was accepted, but staging difficulties occurred.
Tchaikovsky suffered so much that he finally burned his score.
He wrote a second opera; its music happened to be lost.
He wrote a third, which was received, performed, and hissed.
He wrote a fourth, and this one suddenly brought him fame.
He had taken the plot from Pushkin's noted "Eugene Onegin."
It was destined to be the most popular opera in all Russia.

* * *

AH that I could retire in the country! thought Tchaikovsky.
The way his dream was fulfilled reads like a fairy tale.
One day an unknown lady provided him with a life pension.
The musician began absenting himself frequently from Moscow.
Then he announced that he had found a little house, far away.
He would give up his classes and devote time to compositions.
Tchaikovsky experienced the dark hour of an unhappy marria
But the love of his friends helped him to return to the light.
He wrote more operas, magnificent symphonies, a hundred son
He recorded a series of triumphant tours all over Europe.
He paid a visit to America, which jubilantly embraced him.
Said a critic after the artist had passed on: "He contributed to beauty, and beauty is the standing confutation of evil."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Quotation for Today

NOR disparagement, nor slander kills
the spirit of the brave;
Fling a torch down, upward ever burns
the brilliant flame it gave.

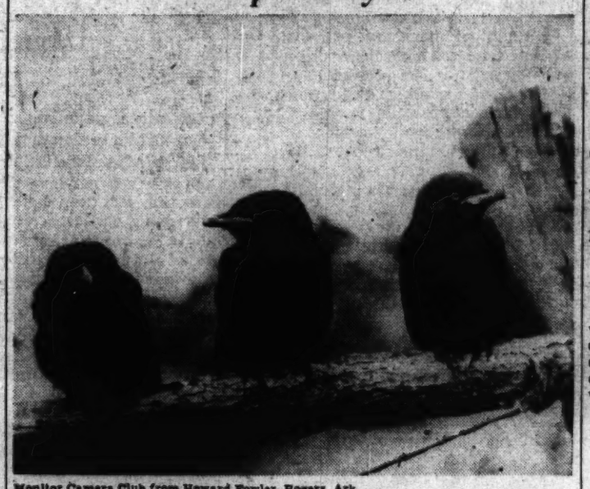
EDWIN ARNOLD.

Poise

Monitor Camera Club from E. A. Bollinger, Indianapolis

Champion Russian Wolfhound

Expectancy



Monitor Camera Club from Howard Fowler, Rogers, Ark.

Three Baby Crows

Grace

Monitor Camera Club from J. Fletcher, Liverpool, England

Swans Add Charm to Any Waterscape

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Writing on the subject of "Ambitions," Longfellow once had the following comment to make:

"AMBU TIMTOI NMSOX BSG-
GIIX FE BALOO UWFECB FD
UWIH NIJI EMU UJMSKOIX
NFUW CJILU LAKFUFMEB."

Your Move!

The diagram below represents 3 white checkers and 3 black checkers, with one blank square between each set. Moving and jumping as in checkers, try interchanging the whites and the blacks:

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

W O B E L

How Many Boys and Girls?

The sum of $14.50 is divided among 50 children. The girls receive 25 cents each, and the boys 30 cents each. How many boys and how many girls are there?

Famous Women

A Boston reader shares the following list of famous women. Can you identify each with her occupation? The first has been checked as usual:

1	George Eliot	Hull House founder	
2	Florence Nightingale	Suffrage worker	
3	Rosa Bonheur	Novelist	1
4	Jenny Lind	Painter	
5	Carrie C. Catt	Philanthropist	
6	Susan B. Anthony	Prison worker	
7	Jane Addams	Singer	
8	Ella W. Wilcox	Lecturer	
9	Mary E. Woolley	Author	
10	Elizabeth Fry	College president	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Brevities

New Yorker: It seems that the Massachusetts State Legislature voted down the veery as the state bird of Massachusetts on the ground that the veery goes to Florida in the winter. New England puritanism can be rather trying, and it certainly must be discouraging to a state bird who, after all, goes to Florida for the same reason as all the other Massachusetts residents.

Montreal Herald: The final proof of manners or meekness is to have somebody read aloud at intervals while you're reading and say nothing but "How interesting!"

Toledo Blade: The man who was too lazy to curry his horse now has a son who will spend hours washing and polishing a motor car.

Humorist: "A movie producer can't always be making out-of-the-ordinary films," remarks a critic. He has to be content with producing merely stupendous ones occasionally.

Milwaukee Journal: Not only is China's Great Wall worthless from a military standpoint, but its vast billposting possibilities have scarcely been scratched.

Wall St. Journal: Occasionally you see a man driving a car so carefully that you conclude it must be paid for.

St. Louis Star-Times: Yacht racing: Spending a million dollars to prove that a fast boat can sail faster than a slower one.

In Lighter Vein

Determined

A retired Yorkshireman, wishing to take up golf, approached the "pro" at the local golf club. "Can't let me have a bag o' clubs and a ball?" he said.

The "pro" obliged and, handing them over, named each club for the novice's benefit: "Driver, mashie, brassie, and putter."

Ten minutes later the novice returned and gravely asked the astonished "pro" for "another driver, mashie, brassie, and putter."

"And another ball?" said the "pro."

"Nay, lad," rejoined the Tyke. "Ah haven't hit t'other 'un yet!"—Montreal Star.

Precaution

He wanted to sell his baby car, and at last persuaded a likely customer to inspect the rickety old thing.

Owner: "The road maps are included in the price."

Prospective Buyer: "And is a railway timetable included?"—Münchner Illustrierte.

A Customer

Mrs. Jones: "I should like to open an account with your bank."

Manager: "Certainly, madam. And—er—how much do you wish to deposit?"

"Oh, I didn't want to deposit anything. I just wanted to draw out £5."—Answers.

For Keeps

Little Freddie: "If you please, mother wants a tape measure."

Shopkeeper: "How long does she want it?"

Little Freddie: "Er—I think she wants to keep it."—Montreal Herald.

That Anxious Look

Stage Producer. "My dear chap, that won't do at all. You must look into her face anxiously. Try to imagine you're in a taxi watching the face of the meter."—Passing Show.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Neighborliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Soon after a certain hilltop home in Hollywood had been completed, the next door neighbor discovered that an olive tree on his lawn partly obstructed the view from the new house; so he promptly had the tree removed.

The owner of the new house sent the neighbor (a stranger to him) a note of appreciation for this, inclosing a check to cover the expense of removing the tree—as near as he could estimate.

The neighbor returned the check, saying that if, by removing the tree he had added to any one's pleasure and happiness, he felt amply repaid.

Some months later when the neighbor inquired the name of a painter who had worked on the new house, saying that he was going to have his garden wall painted, the owner of the new house sent him the painter, arranging unbeknown to the neighbor, to take care of the bill himself.

When the wall was finished the owner of the new house sent the neighbor a receipted bill, grateful that this opportunity to return a kindness had presented itself.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Oiled Silk Aprons

Large cover-all aprons made of oiled silk, to be used in beauty shops when shampooing, cutting or waving women's hair, have brought supply to a woman here, who made several sample aprons of this new material. They were each a different color of oiled silk and neatly bound in contrasting cotton bias binding, tying at the neck in back.

She took them to beauty shops and barber shops in the town where she lives and received immediate orders for aprons. They are light in weight, shed hair and water quickly, and are more attractive than the protective aprons usually used. She sells them for $1 each; and many shops she canvassed ordered six or more. She is doing well and earning additional money.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions."

Your Move!: To assist in the solution, the squares have been numbered as shown below. Move white from 3 to 4. Jump black from 5 to 3. Move black from 6 to 5. Jump white from 4 to 6. Jump white from 2 to 4. Move white from 1 to 2. Jump black from 3 to 1. Jump black from 5 to 7. Jump black from 7 to 5. Move white from 6 to 7. Jump white from 4 to 6. Jump white from 2 to 4. Move black from 3 to 2. Jump black from 5 to 3. Move white from 4 to 5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Letter Juggling: Below, Elbow.

How Many Boys and Girls?: 40 boys, 10 girls.

Famous Women: George Eliot—Novelist; Florence Nightingale — Philanthropist; Rosa Bonheur—Painter; Jenny Lind—Singer; Carrie C. Catt—Lecturer; Susan B. Anthony—Suffrage worker; Jane Addams—Founder of Hull House; Ella W. Wilcox—Author; Mary E. Woolley—College President; Elizabeth Fry—Prison Worker.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Regular Fellows*

By Le Pelley

WE PUT INTO PORT TOMORROW — BUT WE HAD A REAL VACATION!
YES — WE SOLVED THE MYSTERY OF GANDER ISLAND... AND GAVE MASTER HARTGOOD SOME SOUND ADVICE!
NOW INSTEAD OF JUST CARING FOR A FEW THAT CAME HIS WAY, MASTER HARTGOOD AND RED ANDERSON ARE GOING TO FIND NEEDY CHILDREN TO TAKE TO HIS ISLANDS —
HARTGOOD WAS A PRETTY NICE FELLOW EVEN IF HE IS AWFULLY RICH....
AND TAKE YOU, FOR INSTANCE, MARMADUKE — YOU ARE RICH — BUT YOU ARE A REAL REGULAR FELLOW-!
MY FATHER TOLD ME MONEY WOULD NOT DO ME MUCH GOOD
HE SAID HE COULD NOT BUY ME A CHARACTER — HE SAID I HAD TO GET THAT FOR NOTHING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not to Be Outdone*

By Carmack

The Boss's Dad came to take us home today, but before we left Uncle George loaded the car with a lot of fruit and vegetables—
And other good things to eat-
And would you believe it-Ol' Jasper refused to be outdone, and he rounded up a couple of good bones for T.W. and me-
And the Boss wrapped them up and let us take them with us!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Lion Stirs

SUBMARINE pin pricks in the very loins of the British lion seem about to stir him in a way that much public tail twisting has failed to do. Torpedo attacks a few days ago on the Havock, a destroyer, and still more recently on the Woodford, a merchant steamer, in the Mediterranean, have started the British Cabinet counting on its collective fingers. By airplane, gunfire or torpedo about twenty British ships have been attacked without warning, it is reported.

As a result, a British Government whose critics in Parliament suspected it of inability to make even one decision has made two. The Mediterranean fleet is to be reinforced, and London is to accept a proposal put forward by M. Cambon French Chargé d'Affaires in London, for a conference of Mediterranean powers.

The second decision is an improvement on an earlier proposal to take Britain's case to the Non-intervention Committee.

Together the decisions indicate that Britain is brushing up a vocabulary that those governments who place chief reliance on force can understand. The sending of more fighting craft to the Mediterranean is action with a capital A, since under the circumstances such ships cannot be thought of as mere ornaments. The collaboration between the French and British Foreign Offices in the matter of a conference occurs at a time when France's attitude toward intervention by other powers in Spain is stiffening.

The British Government now seems to be more acutely aware of threats to Britain's Mediterranean position than it has been through months of effort by totalitarian interests to set up one more dictatorship along her route to the East. In his latest book, "Europe in Arms," Britain's Capt. Liddell Hart, military theorist extraordinary, comments sourly on "the eagerness with which some of the most avowedly patriotic sections of the British public have desired the rebels' success," observing that "class-sentiment and property-sense would seem to have blinded their strategic sight."

The continued recklessness of somebody with submarines apparently has jabbed the lion once—or rather twice—too often. So Captain Hart may soon be able to note a stiffening of British policy. Rather late, Britain may now have to consider not only attacks on her ships, but, in company with France, the whole question of illegal intervention in Spain.

Steps on the Danube

FOREIGN ministers of the Little Entente, at their most recent session, appear to have been searching for what the President of Czechoslovakia once called "sensible Europeanism."

Dr. Beneš did not define his term. But he may have had in mind something of the co-operation which in recent months has been growing between Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania. For the forces which a year ago seemed to threaten the disruption of the Little Entente, appear now to have been set in reverse. To their own political and commercial readjustments, members of the group have added significant rapprochements with Bulgaria and Italy. An even greater improvement may be expected from the concessions which are offered as a means of improving relations with Hungary.

It will be fortunate if this development bears mature fruit. For it cannot yet be assumed that the activities of the three nations of the Little Entente are free from the pressures of the major European powers. Motivating forces in Southeastern Europe often are based on antipathies as well as sympathies. And developments in Europe in recent months have been such as to throw the Danubian area closer together for both reasons.

The Hungarian rapprochement, indeed, proceeds because it is desired by three major European powers who are willing to pay the price of Hungarian rearmament if they can keep Budapest out of the sphere of German influence. To France, "nazification" of Hungary would represent a most perplexing advance of German diplomacy. To Italy, despite her present cordiality with Germany, the extension of the Wilhelmstrasse's influence in Hungary would endanger much that Italy gained from the World War. And Britain, not the least significant of the three "external" factors, has favored an Austro-Hungarian-Little Entente reconciliation in restoring a balance on the continent, materially weakened by the temporary eclipse of French influence.

And even though tranquillity on the Danube is purchased, among other things, through Mussolini's need to relieve his left hand while his right hand is busy in the western Mediterranean, the period of peace may serve a most useful purpose. For it is axiomatic that the Danubian nations would acquit themselves rather well if left to their own devices, with access to their natural economic markets. (One may, of course, ask what nations would not prosper, with such millennial advantages!) But the fact remains that Southeastern Europe is somewhat nearer to stability today than for many months past.

In politics, as in walking, one arrives at a destination by putting one foot before the other.

State Medicine

PROTESTS accumulate against the proposal to nationalize medical treatment, and establish a system of federal health insurance. The American Medical Association, American physicians studying abroad, groups of alert laymen, and more lately the editor of the American Medical Association Journal, on return from a trip to Europe, have warned against the dangers of the scheme. Their testimony seems to indicate clearly its disadvantages, from both a public and a private point of view, and on moral and social as well as purely physical grounds.

It is taken for granted that the interests of the public are paramount in any contemplation of the scheme, although the effects upon the physician himself of socializing his profession must be deleterious if he is turned into a machine, a cog in a medical bureaucracy, and his often helpful personal relationships with his patient destroyed. From the point of view of thousands who do not resort to medical aid, the tax upon them is unfair, and the increased public cost, to the taxed employer as well as to the debt-burdened State, is an item to be considered.

The Associated Press recently carried a report of an article contributed to a medical publication in Vienna by a group of American physicians doing advanced study there which severely indicted the health insurance plan as practiced abroad and warned the United States against following the foreign example.

"The sick fund creates an unwillingness to work," they wrote, "and the desire for recovery from illness is undermined by the possibility of getting money without working." In other words, it is profitable for the insured to be sick or to pretend to be sick.

Nation's Business, organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a few months ago undertook a painstaking survey of health insurance systems abroad, especially in Germany and England, and found malingering to be common, with temptations constantly being placed before examining physicians.

It is obvious what the cost might be in the United States, with a medical insurance bureaucracy set up in Washington and down through every state to the smallest local governmental subdivisions; with taxes levied against every employer and employee, and additional State appropriations demanded to meet Federal grants.

Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, president of the American Medical Association, last winter pointed out a lurking danger under the nationalized system when he said: "The practice of medicine in the lower economic groups [under the system] becomes largely a prescription practice—a brief consultation, a scant history, a bottle of medicine." This is confirmed by Sir Kingsley Wood, British Minister of Health, who told the House of Commons: "We are rapidly becoming a nation of medicine-drinkers."

To the all-important question, "Does health insurance and nationalized medical treatment reduce illness or prevent it?" the League of Nations replies that in European countries having this system the rate of certain so-called communicable diseases has increased and the infant mortality rate and that from lung diseases is higher.

Summed up, the socialized medicine scheme, in the view of its investigators, stands indicted on the following counts: It promotes dishonesty, on the part of the insured and the physician who collects a fee; it increases public costs of government and individual costs of living; it promotes deleterious consumption of drugs, and it actually promotes sickness. Other reasons exist for rejecting the medical bureaucracy scheme, but those enumerated seem sufficient to condemn it.

Weeding Politics Out of Parole

THE recent shooting of two Newton, Mass., policemen may have one good result. The round-up of questionable characters following the crime resulted in the apprehension of two men charged with being accessories, one of whom was on parole and the other on probation.

Such disclosures do much to injure the cause of probation and parole, both of which are considered necessary adjuncts to a well-ordered program of rehabilitation. Lax administration of these systems unquestionably has much to do with the fact that many men, wholy unfit to be at large, are allowed their freedom.

The severe criticism directed at probation and parole as a consequence of the Newton affair will undoubtedly result in a shakeup in the departments administering them. Already all probationers and parolees have been ordered to report to their officers immediately. It is regrettable, however, that such an incident as the Newton murder should have to occur before action in these departments is taken.

It is imperative that provision be made so that parole and probation officers can keep a closer check on the men assigned to them. This can be done only by increasing the personnel of the departments to whom this important task is assigned. And this alone is not enough. The granting of parole should not be left in the hands of politically appointed boards. The sooner citizens of Massachusetts, and other states, realize this the sooner the condition will be corrected. Perhaps the Newton affair will furnish the impetus for these needed reforms.

Einzig Up to Date

Book News of the Day

THEY say that if all the economists were placed end to end they would never reach a conclusion. But that was before the days of Paul Einzig. Conclusions bristle throughout his pages. And one concludes (for one must conclude about conclusions) that WORLD FINANCE 1935-1937 (New York: Macmillan. $3) was written, not in exploration, but in defense, of a theory.

In previous volumes, Dr. Einzig has become known as one of the most vigorous of the devaluationists. He blames almost all the economic and political ills of this world upon the efforts to maintain an orthodox monetary policy in the face of deflationary economic conditions. And even most of those nations which did devaluate their currencies did not, in Dr. Einzig's opinion, do so either speedily or far enough.

* * *

For example, the United States. Dr. Einzig calmly credits President Roosevelt with turning the international tide, reducing world unemployment, initiating the recovery of raw material prices over five continents and opening the reflationary current throughout the world. But even then Mr. Roosevelt did not go far enough to please the Hungarian-born economist, who is foreign editor of The Financial News and of The Banker, and author of many books on finance. When the Supreme Court rulings interfered with the Government's effort to gain recovery by spending, the President, Dr. Einzig feels, should have adopted a more radical monetary policy instead of slackening his reflationary efforts.

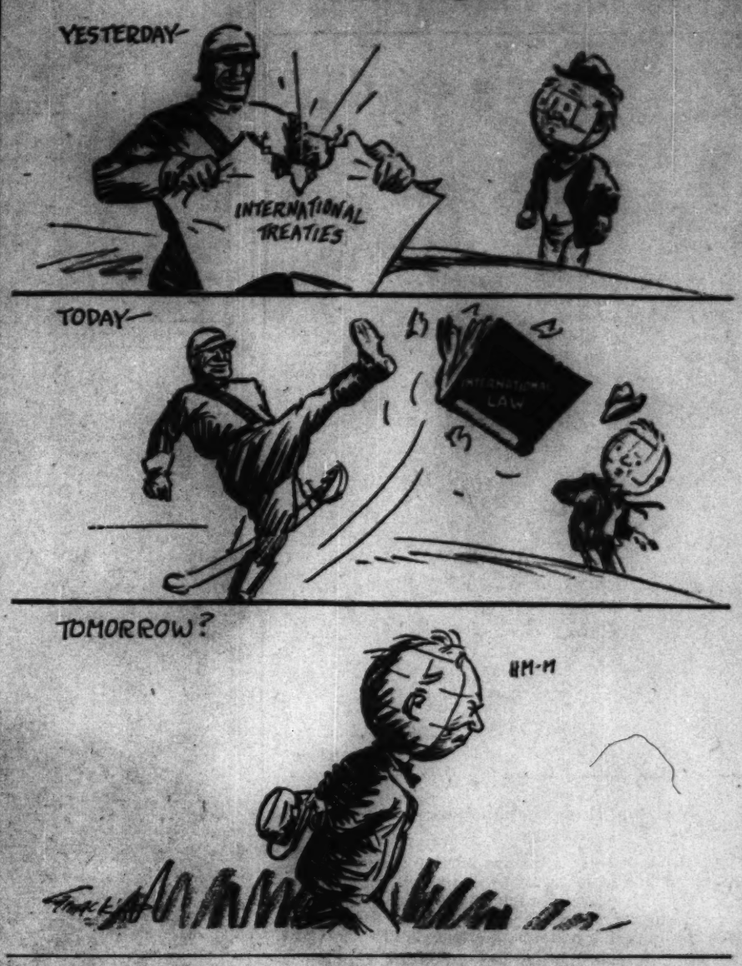
In this, as in many other portions of his book, Dr. Einzig interprets almost the entire sweep of history from the single viewpoint of monetary policy. He is right when he contends that one of the besetting evils of the present day is the inter-relation of politics and finance. But when he declares that it was the deflationary Brüning policy which was largely responsible for the advent of Herr Hitler, it is questionable whether he, indeed, has not confused his major and contributory causes. Similarly, to say that it was the "mistaken monetary policy of Mussolini that led to the Abyssinian adventure" is to overlook social, psychological and political factors that are more than unimportant.

* * *

But Dr. Einzig's major invective is reserved for France's efforts to maintain the franc on a high theoretical level, with devaluation, when it ultimately came, carried, in his judgment, insufficiently far. He does not hesitate at personal criticism against the directors of French financial policy, nor does he shrink from the charge that this "stubborn defense of the franc at an overvalued level resulted in a complete change in the balance of power, and altered the course of world history, possibly for generations."

But at least one knows what Dr. Einzig believes. And for those who are capable of reading his facts without necessarily accepting his conclusions, his latest book provides a useful summary of two important financial years, bringing up to date his financial histories, covering the period since 1914. Gx.

How Much Longer?



Halt at Honeychild

THE train came to rest, and instantly expelled its breath in a long, hissing puff of relief. I shared in the feeling, for opposite my carriage window, on a large board, was the magic word, "Honeychild"—an objective that, with the strategic cunning insisted on by cross-country railways, I had been approaching for the last two hours. I got out of the stuffy carriage, and on the platform experienced at once the feeling of isolation that is one's first reaction always to the Marsh.

The only other person on the platform was a porter. He had been talking to the engine-driver, but as the train toiled away he came toward me. His appearance struck me then as out of the ordinary; he was small and rather fragile, and he walked with an airy grace that does not usually appertain to porters.

"Good afternoon, sir," he said. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

His accent had a faint cockney inflection, but the voice itself was full of those varied modulations that are sure, if inexplicable, signs of culture.

"Where do I get the bus for St. Mary's?"

"Nearly a mile away, but it's not due for an hour."

I picked up my suitcase and we crossed the line toward the opposite platform and the little waiting-room.

"This is rather the back of beyond, isn't it?"

The banal remark drew a grave nod from him.

"It's beyond a lot of things, anyway," he remarked, and added with a faint smile: "And it's at the back of my mind for good. It was a great change for me," he went on easily. "I used to work in a counting-house in London."

"A bank? How did you like it?"

"Very much at first. Figures attracted me. I used to count things all the time for fun, even people in the street, birds in the park, and so on—look for numbers everywhere, you know, just to juggle with. It became a habit." He paused.

"And then?" I prompted.

"Oh, it ended with counting the hours till bedtime! I got bored. But the habit had stuck, so I thought I'd go somewhere where I'd have a chance to get away from numbers, and look at single things. One man, one house, one horse and cart, one sunset—that was the idea."

I laughed. "You didn't see two sunsets in London?"

"I didn't see one—too many other things."

"Seems to me you'd hardly have seen a tree for the wood in the country."

"Not in the Marsh—that's the beauty of it."

I sat down on the wooden bench, while he leaned against the wall beside me.

"Well," I asked, "did you get interested in any one thing?"

"Yes. I got interested in myself. You see, I found that I'd looked at everything as though it were a number. Down here I began to relate things to my own thought and feelings."

There was a pause; then for the first time his voice lost its confident, easy tone, and there was almost a quaver of diffidence in it, as he said: "Yes, I—write—a bit. Would—would you care to see something?"

"Very much."

He took off his hat and fumbled in the lining.

He handed me a paper and his hand actually trembled. There were two verses that ran:

SHEEP ON THE MARSH

They live—within this bare, wide land
That stretches out to phantasy at last,
And carries on its open palm
The sky that burdened Atlas in the past—

As though on Lotus, which for men
Striving to gain the heroes' meed, is fell;
And, timid, roam as heroes do
Who reach the quiet fields of Asphodel.

I was disappointed. I had hoped for something better, something, perhaps, quite good. As I looked up, the sight of his eager, excited face gave me a shock; I simply could not tell him it was bad.

"Thanks very much. It's very interesting," I murmured lamely. "You ought to show it to someone who is a judge, and get his opinion."

"But you—" he began.

"Oh, I'm only a journalist," I interrupted. "I shouldn't be any use."

His face fell.

"A journalist," he murmured, in a shocked voice. "Oh." He paused. "Why, that means—you have to count all the words you write, don't you?"

I laughed. "Well, yes—in a way."

"I've never done that," he muttered thankfully, "never."

I grabbed my suitcase and stood up. Very courteously he conducted me to the station entrance and pointed out the way. Then, with an expression I shall always think was deeply sympathetic, he shook hands; and finally, as a noble gesture of politeness, he added, "It's fifteen hundred and ninety-seven yards exactly." ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Closing a Loophole

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The signing of the compromise court bill and its passage into history in its present form rather than as first submitted is cause for great rejoicing.

Congress had the right according to the letter of the Constitution to pack the Supreme Court. Its action in refraining from doing so was in accord with the spirit of that sacred document.

One may shudder when he thinks of what might have happened had the court packing plan been presented in 1932. At that time Congress was nothing more than a rubber stamp, a "yes man" organization for the President. At that time a hungry, jobless nation might have yielded the sacred sovereignty bestowed upon them by their forefathers.

When men are hungry they are ofttimes willing to change their political philosophy and follow any will-o'-the-wisp, especially if an alleged panacea for their want and woe is offered.

There should be no debacle in the future like that of 1929. Yet the possibility of such an occurrence and a court packing plan being again presented should be guarded against.

One way to do this is to submit to the people of the country a referendum which would amend the Constitution preventing the addition or subtraction of the number of occupants of the Supreme Court by Congress.

Doubtless there never was or will be a perfect document written that will guard the destiny of the nation. However, the loopholes in the Constitution when seen should be closed quickly.

The time to do this is when we have a full stomach. When we see beyond the penny held too closely to our eyes and see our problems in their true perspective. R. W. MANN

Boston.

Dress and the Statue

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Another attack has recently been launched against London's statues; and the suggestion has been made that they should be "reshuffled," and grouped together in appropriate places, according to the professions of the men they represent. How this would compensate for their alleged lack of beauty is very far from clear, although it would certainly allow the painstaking sightseer to "get his man" with much greater ease. But there is something rather unnerving in the thought of a mass of marble legislators in petrified frock coats and stony stovepipe hats gathered in one forbidding phalanx in Parliament Square.

It is in fact the civilians who have made the sculptors' task so difficult for many years. Uniform could be rendered gracefully, even if it were united with a horse or a sword, romantically, or heroically; but what could be done with the rigid pomposity of a frock coat, what can be done today with a "gent's natty morning coat," as the tailors phrase it, to stir the imagination, or lend everlasting nobility to the contours of a great man? To attempt, in these circumstances, to soften the harshness of the outline, to introduce a degree of "sweet disorder in the dress," is to achieve little beyond a misfit, or baggy trousers. This, indeed, is the trouble with a realistic approach—it is difficult to compromise to a small extent with verisimilitude without relapsing into the ludicrous.

Is it not time that this tradition was broken? Would it not be better in this case to depart from the realistic convention, and, in the name of beauty and posterity, to clothe the images of our civilian heroes with invented but appropriate grace, rather than with ugly exactitude? F. B. E.

London, Eng.

As to Snakes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just now there is some discussion about snakes as pets. Many years ago, a friend from Chile told me that there every house keeps a snake as a rat-catcher—a small species of boa constrictor, not poisonous. She said these snakes are quiet and drowsy during the day, but at twilight they become animated, and glide about looking for rats. A hole is left near the bottom of every door for them to pass through. When you are thinking of renting a house, the owner, in mentioning its advantages, sometimes boasts of the activity and efficiency of its rat-catcher.

A guest from the north was entertained in a Chilean family. When he started to come down from his room, he was horrified to see a large snake coiled up on the mat at the foot of the stairs. He ran back, and shouted for help. The family rushed out to see what was the matter. He pointed to the snake. They said, "Why, that is only Pedro! That is our rat-catcher." One of them seized the creature by the tail and dragged it out of the way. My friend said she had seen a woman sitting in the courtyard of her house with her lap full of baby snakes, the progeny of her rat-catcher, as a woman here might hold a lapful of kittens. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

A Parliamentary Twain

By H. B. Elliston

London

IT DOES not take one long in the House of Commons to discover that the major attractions in British parliamentary life are David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill. Several times before the Recess I attended the debates. There was always a buzz of excitement in the corridors whenever either of these two titans was about to speak. Then half-empty benches began to fill up.

In the purlieus of Westminster they will tell you that neither of these elder statesmen is influential. Some will call them gadflies; some, obstructionists. That may or may not be the case. I only know that, when I read of the expulsion of German journalists from London, I was reminded of a very forceful demand for such action which I heard in the House from Mr. Churchill. Be that as it may, you do not run toward gadflies, and I had to seek some other explanation for the manner in which the duo attracted attention.

Mr. Lloyd George has a corner seat at the end of the Front Opposition Bench "above the gangway," i. e., on the first block of opposition benches nearest the Speaker. "Why?" I asked a friendly M. P., with whom I was whispering on the bench which, by courtesy of the Sergeant-at-Arms, I was occupying under the Gallery. "He is not a Labor-ite." The reply I got was somewhat vague. "Well, he took that seat, and, since he is the Father of the House, nobody cared to disturb him."

* * *

There is also a distinction in having any reserved stall at all in Parliament, let alone one on the front bench "above the gangway." Few seats are sacred in the House of Commons, where, unlike most other assemblies, the elect of the people sit together on long benches, not separately at desks. You may be sure that Mr. Churchill shares that distinction with Mr. Lloyd George. Another M. P. was in his place on one of my visits, but he hastily moved up when Mr. Churchill appeared. The Churchill seat is likewise a corner one, but below the gangway, and of course on the opposite side to Mr. Lloyd George's.

Thus the two heroes of a thousand parliamentary battles can glare almost directly at each other across the aisle dividing government party from opposition. Only they don't seem to glare any more. There is a benevolent look in Mr. Churchill's eye as the sturdy Welshman, pink-cheeked and silver-white of mane, briskly moves the few paces to the short table in front of the opposition leaders, and starts to talk. I noticed a kindred benevolence in the eye of Mr. Lloyd George whenever Mr. Churchill rose to his feet. They seem to relish each other, these doughty statesmen. Their words gave verisimilitude to that benevolent look; for in the speeches to which I listened, there was always a deferential reference to the other's "important" speech.

Of the two Mr. Lloyd George has more natural advantages. There is a sweetness about that Welsh voice, like the bells of Criccieth at eventide. But the sweetness is the coating, ofttimes, for an acidulous remark at the expense of a previous speaker, preferably the government spokesman. Lloyd George loves the reductio ad absurdum, and as it comes trippingly off the tongue, the House settles back in obvious enjoyment. Hearing him I thought of Shakespeare's, "like softest music to attending ears." Presently, however, his voice rises clear even to the lofty Ladies Gallery, and his fist pounds the opposition box on the table, unerringly on the emphatic word. He may not be driving home a good point, but he always drives home a good sentence.

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From his place below the gangway Mr. Churchill no longer has a right to pound the government's box. He has to remain in his place. Nevertheless there is no lack of emphasis in what Mr. Churchill has to say. Nor does an impediment in his speech detract one whit from his force. His scoring strokes are dealt with the rapier repartee. "How can you interrupt a man like that?" whispered my M. P. friend, "and not get the worst of it!" How, indeed! We had just heard him rebuke the solitary communist M. P., a perennial interrupter.

Churchillian sentences have passed into literature in some splendid tomes. The most recent is "The Life of Marlborough," Mr. Churchill's famous ancestor. One of these sentences occurred in one of the speeches I heard him make. He referred to a British warship "lolling" in Spanish waters. There was some scattered laughter. Mr. Churchill looked up in pained surprise till an M. P. explained the laughter as springing from the use of the word "lolling" in such a connection. "Oh," remarked Mr. Churchill, with the utmost urbanity, "the figure was somewhat picturesque, I grant. But it arises from the idea of a large and heavy body responding rhythmically to the movement of the waves." And Mr. Churchill accompanied his explanation with a "lolling" of his own body, which is becoming both large and heavy; and went on with his speech without a pause.

It would offend these two distinguished statesmen, no doubt, to write of them as attractions, but I should probably expiate the offense, and be nearer the mark, if I called them major attractions.